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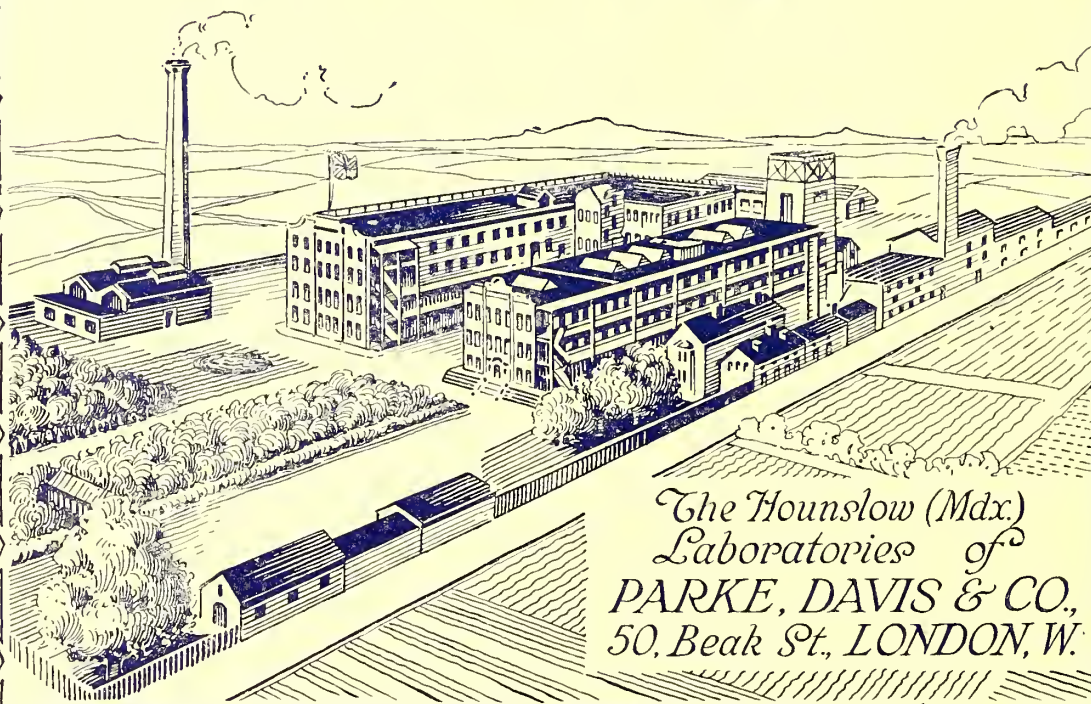
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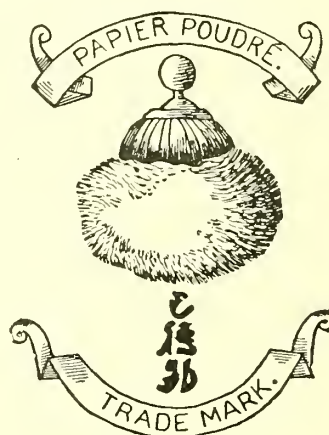


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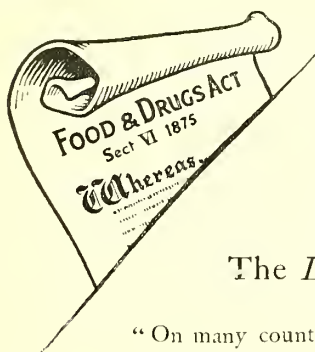
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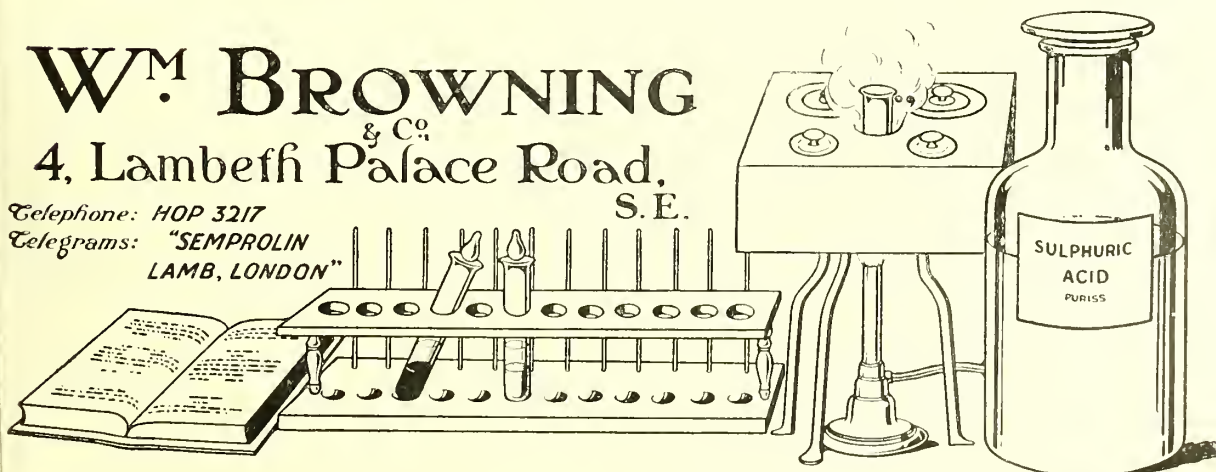
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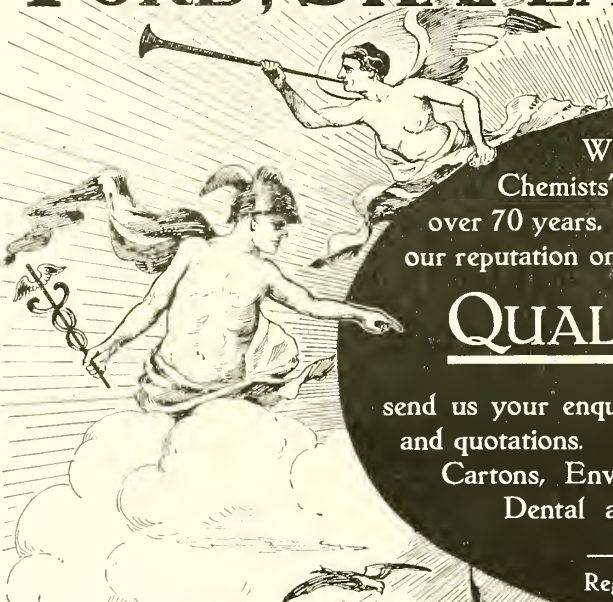
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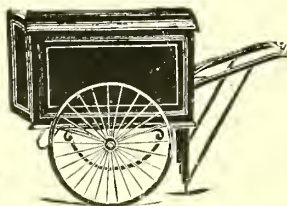
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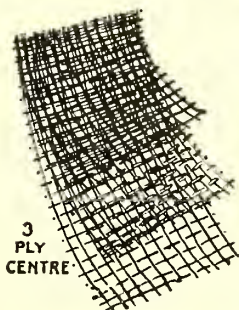
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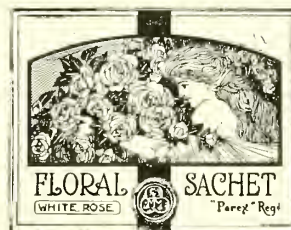
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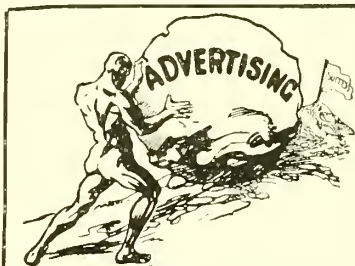
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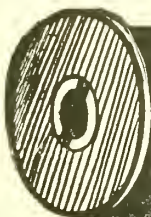
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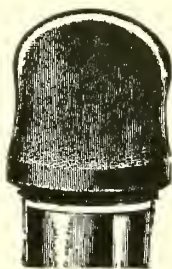
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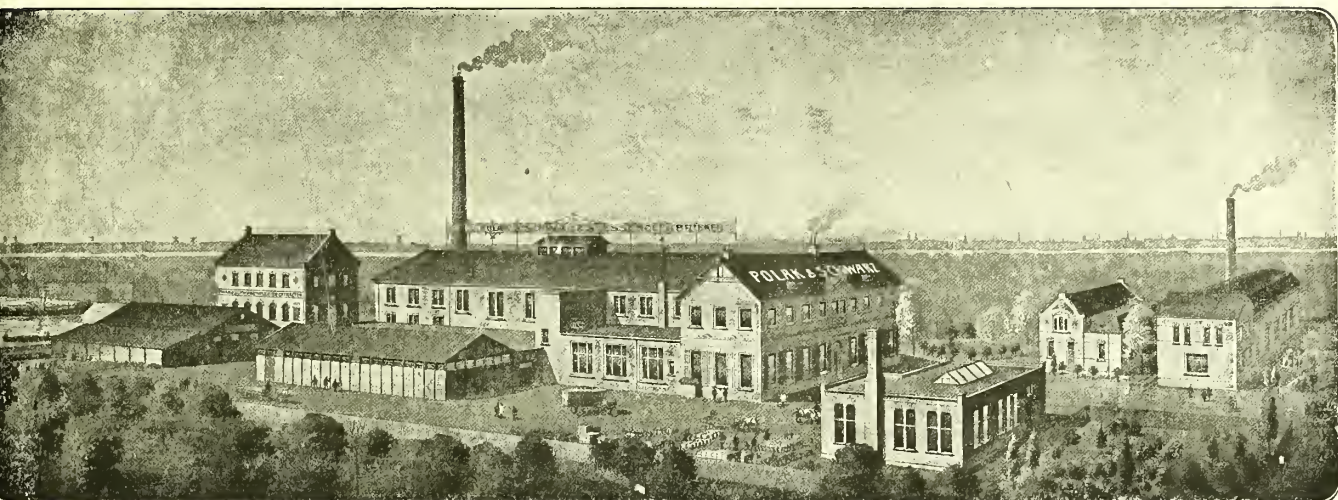
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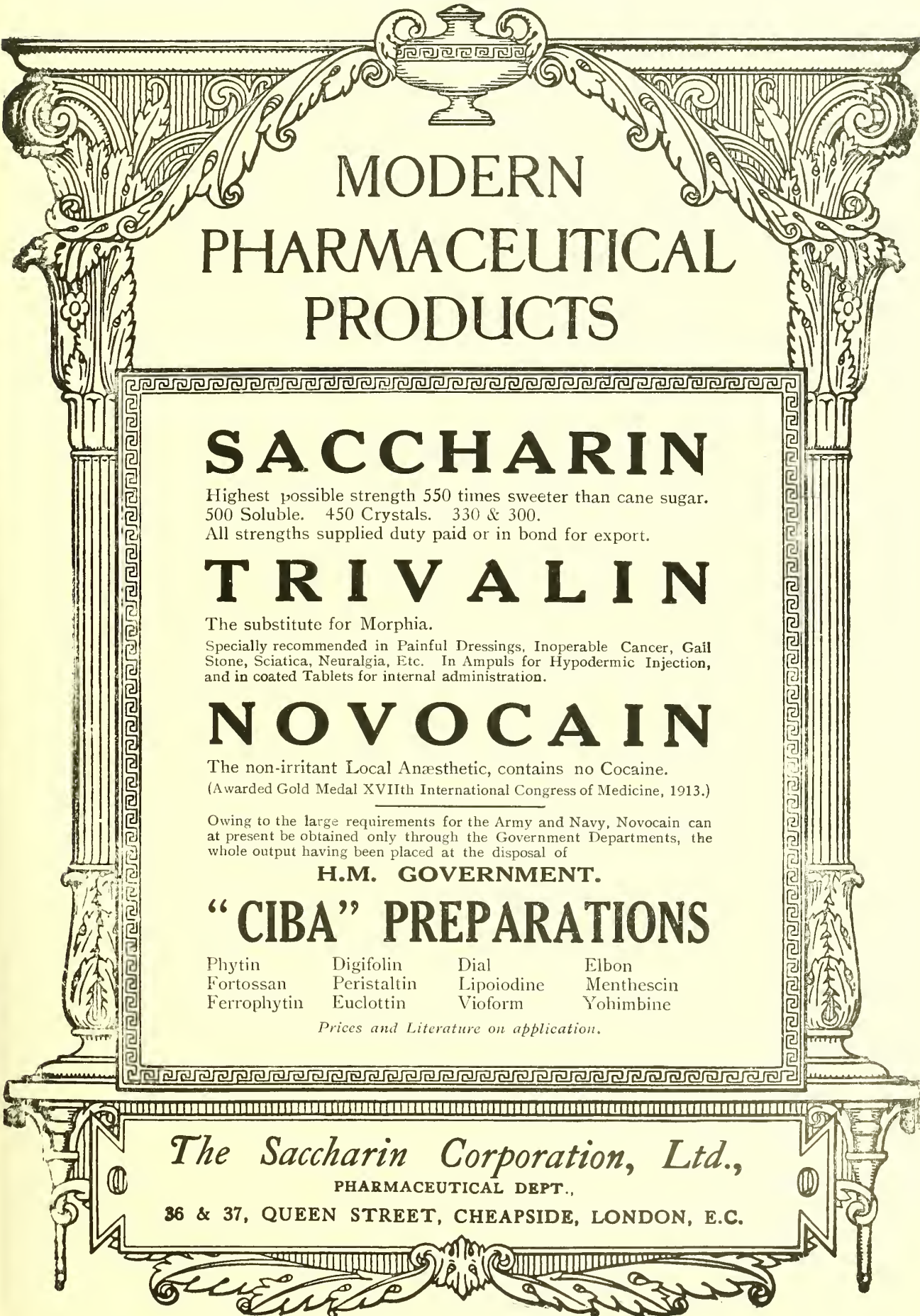
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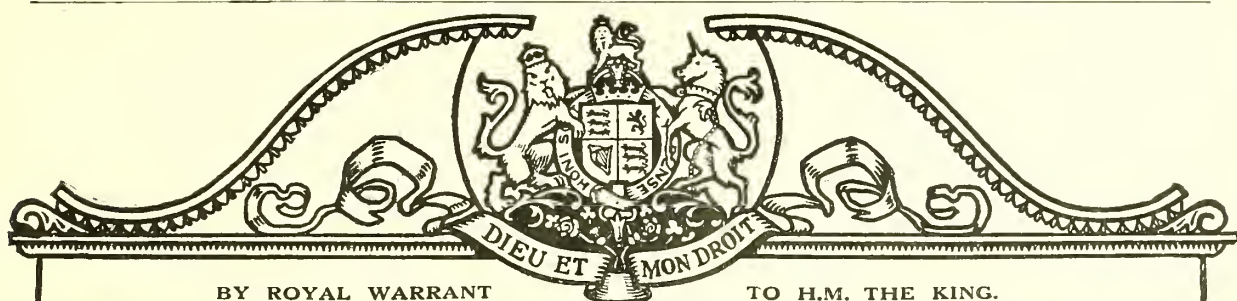
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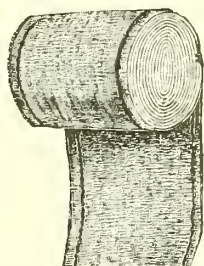
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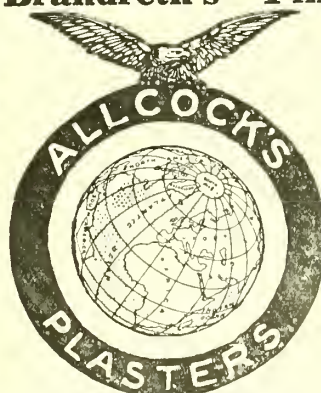
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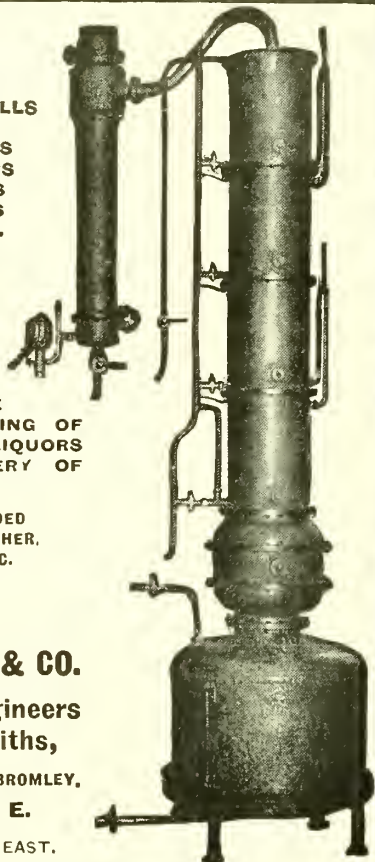
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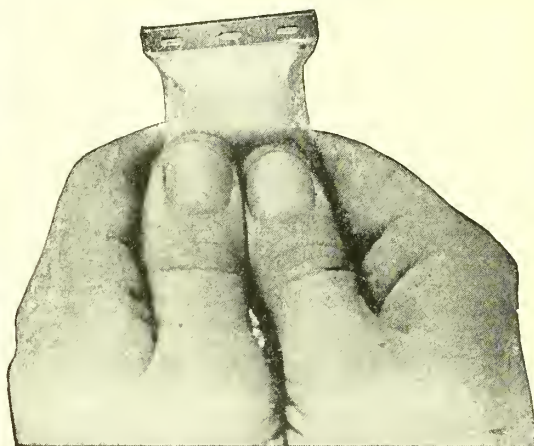
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Summary.

A number full of interest and good news. Glance at the Contents.

British export and import trade in 1915 was excellent, considering the war conditions. We discuss the matter on pp. 48-49.

The drug-auctions were resumed to-day; the outstanding feature was the demand for Tinnevelly senna, Jamaica honey, Siam gamboge, and reed dragon's-blood, which all brought advanced rates. Private business is rather disappointing up to the present, and there have been few changes. Sal ammoniac is 5s. higher; cocaine and resorcin are also dearer (p. 57).

The English Insurance Commissioners have issued a memorandum to Insurance Committees about prescription-pricing. We print a full synopsis of it (p. 41), and append a criticism by a contributor of experience (p. 42). In commenting upon this (p. 49), we correct an error which we fell into last week as to the Pharmaceutical Society's charge for checking, which will not exceed 9,000/. The Bloomsbury Bureau is to be superintended by Mr. C. A. Mallinson, a Manchester pharmacist, and Mr. H. S. Phillips is to act as the travelling selector of prescriptions to be checked (p. 56). The reports from local centres are exceptionally interesting this week; there is no abatement of pharmaceutical dissatisfaction, but the contrary (pp. 43-45), and letters to the Editor are to a similar effect (pp. 61-62).

European War.

A Year Ago To-day.

(*War News in the "C. & D.," January 16, 1915.*)

An extract was given from a new Proclamation dealing with trading with the enemy, and other paragraphs on the same subject referred to German traders in Siam and China. A good account of the experiences of the East African campaign was contributed by Mr. McGeorge, of Nairobi. Mention was made of the first French official report on the atrocities committed by German troops while on French territory. The shameful deeds recited in this report have since been matched in several official reports, which leave no room for doubt as to the cruel nature of the Teutons as a nation. It was shown that the Japanese did not depend upon Germany for their knowledge of chemistry, as alleged by Professor Otto N. Witt. A further hearing of the aspirin trade-mark revocation case was reported, and particulars were given of the measures taken for the relief of Belgian refugees.

Pharmaceutical Roll of Honour.

Non sibi sed patriæ.—CICERO.

SIXTY-NINTH LIST.

BROADBENT, J. E., chemist and druggist (lately with Mr. H. G. Williams, Sheffield), R.A.M.C.

DYKES, C. (with Folkard & Co., chemists, York), Army Reserve.

FITCH, KENNETH (formerly apprentice with Mr. J. W. Corder, chemist, Norwich), R.A.M.C. (now a dispenser).

HINES, F. GLADSTONE, pharmacist (with Folkard & Co., York), Army Reserve.

HODGSON, H. (with Folkard & Co., chemists, York), Army Reserve.

KEMP, F. W. (assistant with Mr. E. J. Latimer, chemist, Loughborough), Army Reserve B.

ORR, Private JOHN, pharmacist (late assistant with Mr. Fletcher Ritson, Carlisle), R.A.M.C.

RAE, Private WILLIAM (lately with Mr. John Anderson, chemist, Dundee), R.A.M.C.

STOTT, WILLIAM S. (senior assistant with Giles, Schacht & Co., Clifton, Bristol), Army Reserve.

SUTHERLAND, Private IAN (lately with Mr. A. H. Ross, chemist, Dundee), R.A.M.C.

THOMAS, HUGH WILLIAMS, chemist (lately assistant with Mr. Alex. Macsween, chemist, Glasgow), 15th Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (corrected note).

Personalia.

MR. RALPH W. OLDLAND, Ph.C., Golders Green, N.W., is now acting as sergeant-dispenser in the R.A.M.C., attached to the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force.

MR. S. G. CAREY, chemist and druggist, who is attached to the R.A.M.C. and stationed at the Firvale Military Hospital Annexe, has been promoted sergeant.

LIEUTENANT F. B. ROBINSON, who is attached to the 3/6th Sherwood Foresters (T.F.), has been promoted captain. He is a son of Major W. B. Robinson, Chesterfield.

MR. JOHN OMELVENA HENDERSON, son of Mr. James Henderson, registered druggist, 47 Great Victoria Street, Belfast, has been appointed to a second-lieutenancy in the 10th Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers.

THE SOUTHAMPTON BOARD OF GUARDIANS have instructed their Clerk to take the necessary steps with the local tribunal to get Mr. A. H. French, chemist and druggist, who has attested, classed as an indispensable person.

CORPORAL W. GREEN, of the 32nd Field Ambulance, R.A.M.C., distinguished himself in Gallipoli, and has recently received a letter from Lieut.-Colonel B. Mahon, in which he says: "Your commanding officer has informed me that you have distinguished yourself by gallant conduct in the field. I have read his report with much pleasure, and have forwarded it to higher authorities for recognition." Corporal Green served his apprenticeship with Messrs. Blunt, of Northampton, and was with Messrs. Boddy, chemists, Norbury, when he enlisted in August 1914.

MR. GEORGE MANNERING STROUD, youngest son of Mr. H. N. Stroud, of John Richardson & Co., Leicester, Ltd., has obtained a cadetship at Wellington College for the Indian Army. Mr. Stroud received his education at the Wyggeston Grammar School, Leicester, where he took many medals and prizes for cricket, football, and general athletics. Latterly he has been a member of the Inns of

Court O.T.C. As has been reported in the *C. & D.*, another son of Mr. and Mrs. Stroud recently obtained a commission in the Notts Hussars after serving at the Front with the Leicestershire Yeomanry.

Export Notices.

HUNGARY.—The exportation of lard is prohibited. The prohibition of exportation of dried prunes from Bosnia has been temporarily revoked.

RUSSIA.—It is officially announced from Petrograd that the export of aniline and all other dye substances from Russia is prohibited.

SWEDEN.—The "Board of Trade Journal" (January 6) contains a list of articles which are at present prohibited to be exported from Sweden in virtue of a series of Swedish Royal Decrees issued since the beginning of August 1914. The list has been compiled from information received at the Board of Trade up to January 5, 1916. It appears to cover practically everything in the pharmaceutical-product line.

Miscellaneous.

THE POSITION OF CHEMISTS in the Supplementary Directions to Canvassers for Army Recruits vexes Sir William Ramsay. Chemists are quoted after "navvies and tunnellers."

STOCKS OF PLATINUM.—The Ministry of Munitions has issued a notice to dealers in platinum requiring them to make a return of their stocks of platinum, ores, residues, or bars. Permits must be obtained in future for the sale of platinum in any form.

CHEMICAL STUDENTS.—Mr. C. E. Cassal, President of the Institution of Chemical Technologists, writes to "The Times" to urge that chemical students should not be enlisted, as the continuance of their studies is of the greatest importance to the country. It takes, he writes, at least five or six years to produce a trained scientific chemist.

ENEMY COMPANIES.—The "Daily Mail" states that the Board of Trade have appointed supervisors of 600 German-controlled or German-owned firms and companies in the United Kingdom. Many of these businesses are carried on under English names, and our contemporary demands that the complete list shall be published, so that the British public may know with whom it is dealing.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR.—Among the subjects considered at a meeting of the Advisory Committee to the Board of Trade on Commercial Intelligence, held on January 11, were proposals for the safeguarding and promotion of British trade after the war and the more systematic collection and exhibition of samples of German and Austrian goods competing with British manufactures in Colonial and foreign markets.

EXPORTS OF COCOA.—Cadbury Bros., Ltd., Bournville, writing in regard to Press statements about cocoa exports to Holland, Denmark, and Scandinavia, viz., 34,520,987 lb. in 1915, state that the vast bulk of these exports is raw cocoa, the export of which they never touch. Their exports of prepared cocoa in 1915 amounted to 56,030 lb., and were in fulfilment of contracts made in 1914. They have consistently advocated, both in the Press and in interviews with Government Departments, the prohibition of exports of cocoa to the above countries during the war. Their chocolate exports to the above countries in 1915 were valued at 768l.

WARNING TO IMPORTERS.—The Board of Trade desire to warn importers that they are under an obligation to take all necessary steps to satisfy themselves that goods they propose to import are not of enemy origin. Failing evidence that they have done so, the goods, should they prove as a result of examination on arrival to be of enemy origin, will be liable to seizure, even though accompanied by Consular certificates of origin. Importers who are offered goods (especially goods hitherto mainly derived from enemy countries) by firms abroad respecting which they have insufficient information, are strongly advised to defer payment until the goods are delivered, and to make it a condition of payment that the goods are not only accompanied by certificates of origin in proper form, but are passed on arrival by the Customs authorities of the United Kingdom.

YELLOW JASMINE is a favourite flower for decorating window-displays, and is being used in chemists' shops with pleasing effect. The mildness of the season is accountable for the fact that pharmaceutical botanists are already "on the road." The daisy, gorse, and groundsel are already in flower. So writes a country chemist, and he adds this quatrain from Mrs Hemans:

"They speak of hope to the fainting heart;
With a voice of promise they come and part;
They sleep in dust through the winter hours;
They break forth in glory. Bring flowers—bright flowers."

English and Welsh News.

Subscribers are invited to send to the Editor newspapers containing matters of trade interest. The items should be indicated.

B.P.C.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the British Pharmaceutical Conference was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on January 6. Present: Major E. Saville Peck (President), in the chair; Messrs. E. M. Holmes and T. H. W. Idris (Vice-Presidents), D. Lloyd Howard (Hon. Treasurer), C. H. Hampshire, D. Hooper, H. Wyatt, with R. R. Bennett (Hon. Secretary). After the minutes and apologies, the death of Mr. A. S. Buck, Liverpool, was reported, and a vote of sincere condolences with the relatives was passed. The Research Sub-Committee reported that a meeting was held on October 20, 1915, Mr. J. C. Umney presiding, when the arrangements for the 1916 "Year-book of Pharmacy" and the research list were discussed. It was agreed that the Secretary should ask each member of the Sub-Committee for suggestions in regard to the latter. The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. D. Lloyd Howard) submitted his report, and showed that as a result of the year's working the balance in hand had been increased by about 40l. The President considered this highly satisfactory, and it was agreed to publish the report after the audit. Mr. Wyatt expressed the feeling of the Liverpool Local Committee regarding the proposed visit to Liverpool, and after discussion it was decided to hold a formal meeting in London in July. Mr. E. M. Hawkins, F.I.C. (Canterbury), and Mr. J. N. Rackshit (Calcutta) were elected members of the Conference.

Birmingham.

The Smethwick Insurance Committee are advertising for lady dispensers to undertake the pricing of prescriptions.

Bleaching-powder is very difficult to obtain in Birmingham in any quantity owing to the Government having commandeered supplies.

The suggestion in these columns two years ago to open at 9 A.M. and close at 6 P.M., which was strongly advocated by a well-known pharmacist, seems likely to be realised through the instrumentality of Mr. Neale.

There is considerable difficulty in getting goods to Birmingham, and it is wise to make inquiries personally at the railways. If after inspection the desiderables are detected, it is a great time-saver to take the goods away. Much carting is being done by private owners, the shortage of railway men being very great.

Hull Chemists' Closing-hours.

At a meeting of the Hull City Council last week the proposed closing order under the Shops Act, which is to include chemists' shops, was referred to by Dr. H. Webster, who said he was pleased that an attempt was being made to regulate the hours of closing, but he appealed to the Health Committee to arrange for some central place where antitoxic serum could be obtained at any hour of the day or night. When chemists' shops are closed, as they were at Christmastide from the Friday night till the Tuesday morning, it is serious to the medical profession, and the public especially, when it is a matter of life and death that antitoxic serum is not readily available. They did not want to have to wait three days for it; they wanted it in three hours. In many large cities chemists had a man on duty day and night. Dr. Lilley also urged some such provision. They were told, he said, that chemists should dispense prescriptions for the public at any hour, but in East Hull the chemists principally lived away from their business. If the closing order is granted, requiring all shops to close at 8 P.M. and at 1 P.M. on Thursday, a great injustice will be done to the public. Councillor C. Raine, Deputy-Chairman of the Health Committee, replying, said this was a reasonable and sensible request, and he assured Dr. Webster that proper inquiries and arrangements will be made if possible to meet the necessities of the medical profession and the public. The Town Clerk pointed out that the law does not allow them to make a closing order which would prohibit the sale of medicines.

Liverpool.

The retiring members of the Liverpool Chemists' Association Council are Messrs. D. H. Evans (who has been nominated as Hon. Secretary), G. V. C. Last, H. H. Marsden, E. Prebble, T. S. Wokes, and Harold Wyatt (Bootle). Mr. Humphreys Jones, F.C.S., delivered his valedictory presidential address on Thursday evening.

Some idea of the local dearth of doctors may be gathered from an incident which occurred this week. A sufferer who called at the office of an accident insurance company

with a claim for partial disablement expressed a wish to have his injured limb examined by the Society's surgeon. "Impossible," replied the Secretary; "we cannot get a doctor here for love or money. Your own surgeon's certificate will suffice."

Liverpool has been excited by lying rumours of infectious disease (the story embraced several fevers and anthrax) among the scores of assistants of two large retail establishments, one in the drapery and the other in the provision trade. Rewards of 500*l.* and 100*l.* are being offered for the authors of the slanders, which rested on a few cases of influenza occurring in a drapery house and officially stated by the medical officer of health to offer no cause for public alarm. In short, the insignificant molehill was raised by rumour into a fearsome mountain. The public could have obtained a refutation of the rumour by merely asking the pharmacists, who would have stated that the absence of special sales or prescriptions proved the story to be foundationless. Before a man or a woman takes fright in such matters let at least a question be put to the nearest chemist and druggist.

Contracts.

The following tenders have been accepted:

Hemsworth Guardians.—Mr. George Hodgson, chemist and druggist, Hemsworth, for drugs.

Ludlow Guardians.—The tenders of Mr. J. Brown, chemist and druggist, for cod-liver oil at 2*s.* 3*d.* per lb., emulsion 1*s.* 6*d.*, and Woodhouse & Son, Bull Ring, for crushed linseed at 2*s.* 1*d.* per 12 lb. have been accepted.

Stockport Corporation Hospitals.—J. C. Arnfield & Sons, Ltd., drugs.

Wandsworth Guardians.—Robinson & Sons, for three months' supply of surgical dressings.

The Louth Board of Guardians have decided to supply drugs, dressings, etc., in future for their infirmary.

At a meeting of the Bolton Board of Guardians on Wednesday, January 12, it was agreed, by twenty-two votes to twenty, to refer back to the House Committee a paragraph in its minutes stating that in future goods manufactured by Parke, Davis & Co. and Burroughs Wellcome & Co. be purchased through local tradesmen instead of being ordered direct. The mover (Mrs. Cropper) asked for the paragraph to be referred back because she thought the doctor should still order them direct. In the discussion it was stated that both the firms had local agents, and it was a slur on the local chemists to pass them over.

The Contracts Committee of the Southwark Board of Guardians have considered the letters from The British Drug Houses, Ltd. (C. & D., December 18, p. 42), in which they desired to know whether they were bound under the terms of their contract to supply drugs to the infirmary, which had been converted into a military hospital since the date when their contract was accepted by the Guardians. The Committee reported that they had instructed the Clerk to inform the contractors that their contract for the supply of drugs to the infirmary was binding, but, having regard to the enormous increase in the cost of drugs due to the war, the Guardians would allow them to supply the Southwark Military Hospital at current market-prices. As far as the other institutions were concerned, they must adhere to their contract. Mr. J. O. Devereux, the Chairman of the Committee, said they found that the medical staff at the military hospital demanded to be supplied with the best of everything, irrespective of the cost, while the medical officers of the Board had endeavoured to act reasonably, with a view to cutting down expenses and relieving their contractors of having to supply what are at the present time very scarce drugs. The Chairman (Mr. W. Savage) said the Board was bound to supply these drugs to the military hospital irrespective of the price. The Board adopted the Committee's report.

Miscellaneous.

At LEIGHTON BUZZARD on January 4, Mr. Horace Munday and Mr. Henry Samuel, Ph.C., Leighton Buzzard, were each fined 10*s.* for failing to reduce the inside lighting of their shops.

OPIMUM-SMUGGLING CHARGE.—At Manchester on January 7, six Chinese sailors were charged, under the Defence of the Realm Act, with attempting to smuggle 100 tins of opium out of the country.

THE Local Government Board having asked the Southampton Town Council why it is proposed to pay Mr. S. Emsley, as an analyst for the borough, 120*l.* per annum, the Health Committee has replied that Mr. Emsley was engaged as an assistant to the borough analyst at the salary stated, and he has since taken up an appointment in an explosives-factory.

PHOENIX HOUSE, TALGARTH, the business premises of Mr. John Parry, Ph.C., was damaged during the recent gale by a dislodged chimney crashing through the roof and an upstairs room down to the kitchen upon the ground floor.

TEWKESBURY DISPENSARY is this year celebrating its centenary, the number of patients treated in the ancient town during that period having been 38,761. A war bonus of 2*s.* 6*d.* has been granted to chemists on each patient's dispensary paper presented.

OPIMUM TRAFFIC.—At the request of the Australian Commonwealth Government, the police are keeping a sharp look-out for infringements of the opium-exportation prohibition. A good deal of opium has been smuggled into Australia by seamen, the most from which the smuggling chiefly takes place being Liverpool.

DYE-MANUFACTURE.—Mr. Arthur W. Nunn, Ph.C., and Mr. Morland Dale, art dyer, Colchester, have commenced manufacturing dyes at Colchester with such success that larger premises are to be taken and equipped. Mr. Nunn discovered a black dye, and later experiments have produced a range of colours from yellow to purple. Mr. Nunn has also invented a new khaki dye.

MOTOR SPIRIT.—Section 14 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1915, provides for repayment of half the amount of duty paid in respect of the motor spirit used in providing motive power to a motor-car kept by a registered veterinary surgeon while it is being used by him for the purposes of his profession. Excise officers are instructed to note that the Section is not retrospective, and repayment is allowed only in respect of motor spirit used on or after December 23, 1915.

LIGHT FOR DISPENSING.—At the South-Western Police Court, before Mr. Lister Drummond on January 7, Mr. Alfred J. Evans, chemist and druggist, 1 Lavender Hill, Battersea, was fined 20*s.* for failing to reduce two incandescent lights in his shop on December 16. Mr. Hanne (solicitor) explained, on Mr. Evans's behalf, that the consumption of gas in the shop was about a tenth of what it was in ordinary times, but it was necessary to have sufficient light in the department where medicines were dispensed. This light had been shaded, but when the inspector called the shade had fallen off and had got broken.

"NYAL" WINDOWS.—"The New Idea" for December, published by Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, U.S.A., contains a report of a competition for "Nyal" window-displays promoted by the firm's branch in this country. The judge of the competition was Mr. Herbert N. Casson, the well-known advertising expert. He awarded the first prize to Fuller & Co., Ltd., Norwich, whose window, "The Best in Britain," is reproduced on the cover of "The New Idea." The second prize was awarded to Mr. W. Weden Sims, 33 Nun's Moor Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and the third to Mr. C. E. Harrod, Parson's Green, London, S.W., photographs of these windows also being reproduced in the report.

DRINK-PROHIBITION ORDER.—"The Lancet" states that there has been a brisk sale by traders of British wines during prohibited hours, under the impression that these wines are non-alcoholic. Abstainers are also credited with the same belief. Both classes of persons are under a misapprehension.—Owing to the restrictions imposed by the Board of Control upon the sale of wines, spirits, liqueurs, ale, and stout, London department stores inform their customers that all orders sent by post must be accompanied by a remittance. Under the new rules payment must be made for all intoxicating beverages before they leave the premises. Payment is not allowed on delivery, and no credit can be given. Verbal orders should only be taken when the premises are legally open.

POISONINGS.—A larger number of poisonings have been reported this week than usual. The deaths have been from carbolic acid (2), hydrochloric acid, methylated spirit, oxalic acid, and potassium cyanide (2). The carbolic-acid deaths took place at Marylebone and Hampstead, both victims being women. A Croydon man, who feared that he would be rejected for the Army, drank hydrochloric acid with fatal results. A monumental mason at Penzance poisoned himself with oxalic acid, of which a large quantity was found in the house. One of the deaths from potassium cyanide was that of the Rector of Wacton, Norfolk, and the other was an Exeter man, whose mind was affected. In both cases the poison had been obtained for the purpose of destroying wasps. The poisoning from methylated spirit took place at Banbridge, Ireland.

INFANTS' POWDERS.—Mr. H. C. Yates, Coroner, held inquests last week at Knutsford and Altrincham, in which the question arose of the responsibility involved in the administration of infants' powders. At Altrincham a six-year-old child died after having had two teething-powders.

The Coroner said he wished women would not play with these powders; they are always dangerous when the illness of the child is not known. At the Knutsford inquest the mother of a two-year-old child gave the child a powder which she had obtained from a chemist's shop. The child developed symptoms of serious illness later on, and died in a few hours. The chemist, who gave evidence, said the powder was one of his own making, and contained two grains of calomel and seven grains of sugar. The doctor who was called to the child said death was due to intussusception and shock. He did not think the powder would affect one child in ten thousand. The Coroner remarked, in his summing up, that it behoved the chemist to be more careful in the future.

NUMBERING PATENT SPECIFICATIONS.—The Comptroller-General of the Patent Office has intimated that in order to give the public the advantage of having abridgments of specifications up to date while retaining their numerical sequence, applications for patents made subsequent to 1915 will be given new numbers when their complete specifications are accepted, or become open to public inspection before acceptance. The new numbers will start with No. 100,001 (without any indication of date), and will supersede the original application numbers in all proceedings after acceptance of the complete specifications. It is intended in future to issue abridgments of specifications in the "Journal" a few weeks later than that in which their acceptance or publication is advertised, so that they will be available for search purposes soon after the printed copies of the specifications are on sale; but, until the system is fully in force, they will only be issued when there are sufficient to make up a full sheet of sixteen pages. The present series of abridgments will run concurrently with the new series in the "Journal" until April 1917, when it will be entirely superseded.

Irish News.

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Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

Preliminary Examination.—The following are the results of the recent examination: Sarah Ellen McHenry, Enniskillen; Hannah Mary Doyle, Bray; Reginald Albert Edward Simmons, Londonderry; Cecil Tanner, Portaferry, passed with honours. The following also passed: Margaret Jane McNally, Belfast; Elizabeth Lecky, Coleraine; Edmund Sydney Long, Belfast; Alphonsus Joseph McKenna, Maynooth; Isabella Christina Hayes, Rathmines; and Kathleen Ryan, Dublin. Ten candidates were rejected.

Brevities.

Irish manufacturers are being encouraged to tender for supplies of food and medical stores for the Army and Navy.

Mr. S. Carson, registered druggist, formerly of Albert Bridge Road, Belfast, is opening a dental establishment at 76 Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast.

Miss C. Lancashire, second daughter of Mr. Huston Lancashire, Ph.C., Church Street, Belfast, has been called up for service as a nurse, and has joined the Third General Hospital, Sheffield.

Mr. Henry Meyrick, Ph.C., formerly with Hamilton, Long & Co., Ltd., Dublin, has removed to Aberdare, where he has joined the staff of the S.W. branch of Boots (Western), Cash Chemists, Ltd.

Mr. Cecil W. Robinson, Ph.C., proprietor of the pharmacy at Harcourt Street, Dublin, has obtained the licence of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and has received a commission in the Royal Army Medical Corps.

Mr. John Leavy, R.D., has taken over the business of Mr. T. M. O'Connor at 22 Patrick Street, Mountmellick. Mr. Leavy is a brother of the late Mr. James Leavy, R.D., Castleblayney, and has had experience with McMaster, Hodgson & Co., Dublin, Mr. Geo. Hamill, L.R.C.S.I., Drogheda, and Mr. Geo. Norris, V.S., Ballybay.

A circular in regard to recruiting for the Royal Army Medical Corps directs that dispensers and chemists' assistants in order to be accepted must produce any of the following certificates: (1) Certificate of the Pharmaceutical Society, (2) certificate of the Apothecaries' Hall, (3) certificate that applicant has been a dispenser for the last three years. Laboratory attendants are only to be accepted if they produce a certificate from their employers that they have been fully trained.

Scottish News.

Subscribers are invited to send to the Editor newspapers containing matters of trade interest. The items should be indicated.

Brevities.

There has been a marked increase in deaths from cancer in Sutherlandshire. Dr. Bremner, the medical officer of health, believes this disease is contagious, and that contagion may linger in old insanitary houses.

Two boys playing with others in High Street, Langholm, last week, sprinted across the street with such impetus that they ran into the shop-window of Mr. Scott Paisley, chemist and druggist. Besides damaging the window one of the boys was severely cut.

Edinburgh.

Perfumes appear to have been selling better than usual this season.

Many chemists are now giving only a 2-oz. bottle of glycerin for 6d., and 3-oz. bottles of castor and olive oils at the same price.

One or two chemists still seem to charge a flat rate for mixtures. A chemist priced a prescription the other day at 1s. 8d. "Oh, that's too dear," said the customer. "Mr. — charged me a shilling only last week." The prescription contained nearly a shillingworth of bromide alone.

Raines, Clark & Co., wholesale druggists, inform us that Mr. D. E. Sclater (not Mr. J. C. Sclater as mentioned last week), one of their directors who represented them in the town, is under medical advice taking a country journey. Accordingly he will temporarily replace Mr. J. G. Fraser on the East Coast, and Mr. Fraser is therefore acting as town traveller.

Fifehire.

The pharmacy of Mr. George Philp, 24 Guildhall Street, Dunfermline, is very attractive. Goods in the beautifully fitted window comprise all that is necessary for the toilet. The feature of the window are two handsome hanging carboys and two mottled-green specie-jars mounted on column-stands of mottled-green tileware richly burnished with gold, each standing 2 ft. high. The interior of the shop has been handsomely fitted also, and the shelves are mirrored, thus enhancing the appearance of the shop-rooms.

At a recent meeting of Kirkcaldy Burgh Insurance Committee, it was resolved to ask the State to continue to pay its share for each insured person enlisted, on the ground of general Medical Benefit, because, although there are now considerably fewer insured persons, nevertheless the administration of Medical Benefit is still the same. A discussion on the Drug Fund brought out the almost unanimous finding, even of those who had strongly opposed it at the beginning, that the checking bureau has fully justified its existence and is doing valuable work.

Glasgow and the West.

Several contracts have been placed with wholesale houses for glycerin, in view of the threatened advance in prices.

Lady Stirling Maxwell has opened a new surgical-dressing depot for the wounded at "The Craigs," 13 St. John's Road, Pollokshields, with accommodation for 100 workers.

Claims against the late Thomas Shields, of Thomas Shields & Co., Ltd., 37 Dundas Street, should be lodged on or before January 14 with Mr. David Cook, 162 Bath Street, agent for executor.

There seems to be a record number of requests to "poison that dog" at this licence-renewing season, so that the C. & D. article on the subject last week was particularly useful as well as entertaining.

The great shortage of messengers which has been prevalent for a considerable period has led to firms with branches throughout the city organising a system whereby all orders for specified districts are delivered from a particular branch. Thus overlapping is reduced to a minimum.

Several prominent Glasgow ladies have organised a campaign for the collection of empty medicine-bottles from all who are willing to give them free. The idea is to have a sale among local chemists, the proceeds to go to the Red Cross funds. The chemists sincerely hope the bottles will be washed before the sale.

Two workmen lost their lives last Saturday by gassing in the chemical-works of R. & J. Garroway, Glasgow. While standing on a plank attending to the machinery used for decimerating sulphuric acid and hydrogen gas, a labourer was overcome by the fumes and collapsed. Two others went to his assistance; all became unconscious, and two died, the hydrogen being arseniuretted.

Stirling.

Christmas goods have now been withdrawn from local chemists' windows and replaced by other seasonable lines. Mr. John Skinner, Barnton Street, makes a show of British-made "Parex" hot-water bags, Southall's A1 cod-liver oil, malt extract, virol, and thermogene. Mr. Duncanson, Port Street, shows Angier's emulsion. Francis Spite & Co., Port Street, have a nice display of cream of almonds (skin-lotion) in beautiful pale-blue bottles with white caps, a special line of air-pillows at 1s. 4d. each, hot-water bottles, and malt extract. Mr. J. A. Hogg, Port Street, displays a goodly selection of toilet-articles and requisites for the trenches. Mr. James Dowell, Baker Street, has a show of Scott's emulsion with two nicely coloured carboys in prominence.

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

AMERICAN SYMPATHY.—Among the subscribers to the fund raised in aid of the pharmaceutical victims of the German invasion appear the names of Fairchild Bros. & Foster, New York; Mr. Eustace H. Gane, Brooklyn; and Battle & Co., St. Louis, the amount in each case being 20l.

PHOSPHORESCENT CALCIUM SULPHIDE.—M. Pierre Breteau, at the December meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, suggested a modification of Verneuil's method of preparing phosphorescent calcium sulphide. This consists in preparing the sulphide from a mixture of calcium carbonate and sulphur by ignition at a red heat and then impregnating it with 10000 of its weight of bismuth. This is again raised to a red heat and allowed to cool slowly.

THE DEARTH OF MEDICAMENTS.—Referring to the high price of many medicaments—aspirin at 150l. per kilo., etc.—it is claimed that the shortage is not the fault of the French Office of Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals, but of the War Office. Instead of informing this body—founded to co-ordinate and stimulate French effort—of their needs, the military authorities commandeer, without notice, the stocks which the "Office" has steadily and carefully accumulated. Naturally, so long as this procedure lasts, the efforts of the "Office" to accumulate stock to meet the current regular needs of retail pharmacists and the civil population are frustrated, and this useful and well-managed organisation fails in its object.

CASEIN-SUPPLY.—Before the war a considerable quantity of casein was produced in France (mostly in Poitou and the Charente), about 50 per cent. of which was exported to Germany. Since hostilities commenced the German commerce has ceased, but the demands from America and Switzerland have augmented in a suspicious manner. It is now some four months since a trainload of casein was stopped at the Swiss frontier by the French Customs, and Professor Lindet was asked if alimentary casein could be made from industrial casein. M. Lindet replied in the affirmative, but inquiry seemed to establish that Switzerland really used the trainloads for industrial purposes, and the export was allowed. Professor Haller, of the Academy of Sciences, an Alsatian by birth, and long resident on the frontier, points out the danger of this toleration. The commercial casein may not be an ideal form of food, but just at present it is probable that quantity is more regarded than quality in Germany, and the Swiss imports, he thinks, are out of proportion to Swiss needs.

PARIS SOCIETY OF PHARMACY.—At the December meeting of the Paris Society of Pharmacy M. Guinochet read a paper on the treatment of rubber gloves worn by surgeons during x-ray manipulations. He described his method of coating gloves with lead carbonate which, by obstructing the rays, protects the operator's hands from the ill effects of the x rays. M. Bourquelot read a curious note communicated by Dr. L. Reutter de Rosemont. This Geneva *savant* has analysed two resinous substances used by the Incas of Peru for embalming bodies. His researches point to the use of peppermint oil, melilot, *Dicypellium caryophyllatum*, and balsams of tolu and Peru. He draws some interesting comparisons between these methods and those of the ancient Egyptians and Carthaginians, who used for embalming resins rich in cinnamic acid, such as storax, to which they added aromatic plants rich in oils. The election of a Vice-President and an Annual Secretary for 1916 then took place. M. Georges was proposed for the former office, M. Guerin for the latter. These nominations were voted *unm. con.* M. Vaudin's financial statement and M. Grimberty's warning regarding certain samples of magnesium sulphate closed the sitting. It appears that some druggists have offered the last-named salt containing half a gram of arsenic per kilo.

Canadian News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

GERMAN PATENTS.—A Montreal patent-agent states that he has just received instructions from a Swedish patent-agent to obtain patents in Canada for dyestuffs. He further states that the processes are German-owned, but are to be registered in the name of a Swedish firm.

THE SUPPLY OF NITRIC ACID.—Following the lead of the Southern Electro-Chemical Co., of New York, the Quebec Development Co., Ltd., intends using water-power for the manufacture of nitric acid from atmospheric nitrogen. The latter company has acquired water-power rights in the neighbourhood of Lake St. John, and will erect works on the Saguenay river.

COMMISSIONS FOR PHARMACISTS.—The "Retail Druggist of Canada" has received confirmation from the Department of Militia of the announcement that two pharmacists have been granted commissions in the Army on account of their positions as dispensers (*C. & D.*, November 27, 1914, p. 37). The letter which our contemporary received is as follows:

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, in which you inquire as to the standing of pharmacists in the Army Medical Corps.

I have to inform you that, in the case of dispensers for the medical service for the Front, and in connection with our large hospitals at the Front, they must be legally and properly qualified, and are granted the rank of lieutenant in the Canadian Militia.

American Notes.

Copper.—The largest purchase of copper ever made has recently been negotiated by the British Government in America. According to New York papers the contract is for 135,000,000 lb. of the metal.

New Manufactures.—Quartz glass, which America formerly imported from Germany, is being made here now, and large quantities are being exported. The sand from which the glass is made is found in the State of Nebraska. Before the war thousands of tons of this sand were brought to New York and shipped regularly to German factories.

Drug-stores Amalgamation.—The amalgamation of the United Drug Co. and the Riker & Hegeman Co. (*C. & D.*, October 30, p. 55) is expected to be ratified this month. The new company, which will probably be known as the United Drug Corporation, will have a capital of \$52,500,000. Thus the "Pharmaceutical Era" remarks: "Seven thousand Rexall druggists (who organised for mutual profit and protection), the majority of whom are expected to vote for the purchase of the Riker & Hegeman Co., will put themselves in the incongruous position of making possible this tremendous amalgamation of drug capital which is apt to become a menace to their own prosperity." The latest information is that the amalgamation of the United Drug Co. and the Riker & Hegeman Co. has not yet been concluded owing to difficulties with the shareholders of the latter company. These shareholders contend that they are not receiving a proper apportionment of stock in the new company which is to be formed.

Italian News.

PHARMACY INSPECTION.—The Minister of the Interior states that he does not see his way either to reduce or to abolish the charge on pharmacists for pharmacy inspection, as the inspection exists primarily for the benefit of the pharmacists.

ASSISTANTS' UNION.—Notwithstanding the distractions of the war, assistants in Italy have formed a union, and in connection with it have published a journal. This move has taken master-pharmacists by surprise, but the supreme test will not arise until questions are put forward in which the views of the Masters and the Union clash.

POOR-LAW DRUGS.—The supply of medicine for the poor by pharmacists is to receive consideration from the respective authorities, owing to the great increase in the price of drugs. There were complaints of inadequate remuneration long before the war, but the present era of high prices has forced those concerned to face the problem.

ARMY COMMISSIONS.—An army order, dated November 20, calls up four chief pharmacists as captains, six as lieutenants, and eight as sub-lieutenants. Another order, of November 27, calls up six as captains, six as lieutenants, and ten as sub-lieutenants. These calls, even although only for Territorial service, are rapidly depleting the ranks of pharmacy.

German News.

METAL PRICES.—Maximum prices have been fixed in Germany for chromium and wolfram; also for wolfram and chromium ores and alloys.

CHEMICAL-SUBSTITUTES.—The President of the Bremen Chamber of Commerce assures the Bremen Merchants' Association that after the war Germany will not require to purchase from outside sources any cotton, nitrates, or camphor, methods of preparing wood cellulose and manufacturing nitrates and camphor synthetically having been perfected. These, the Bremen seer states, will make Germany independent of the raw materials of other countries.

THE USE OF OILS IN PHARMACY.—The War Committee for Fats and Fixed Oils, in collaboration with the "Hageda," is taking in hand the distribution of fixed oils, fats, and fatty acids that cannot be dispensed with in pharmacies. Pharmacists are required to send information to the "Hageda" regarding the average quantities of the following oils, etc., they require for one month: Almond oil, earthenut oil, cod-liver oil, linseed oil, olive oil, rapeseed oil, sesame oil, oleic acid, wool-fat, and lanoline.

WAR SOAP.—Dr. Freund recommended in the "Pharm. Centralhalle" that soft soap in tubes is better for soldiers' use than hard soap, and gave the following formulæ for it, but the famine has since arisen:

	Grams		Grams
Suet	8,000	Glycerin	2,000
Sesame oil	5,000	Water	200
Potassium-hydroxide sol.		Linseed-oil soft soap ...	1,400
38° B.	6,500	Castile soap	400
Glycerin	2,500	Alcohol (90-per-cent.) ...	200
Water	2,000	Yellow beeswax	200
Oil of turpentine	160	Oil of cassia	a sufficiency
Oil of bois de rose	20		
Heliotropin	8		
Oil of ylang-ylang	8		
Cananga oil	40		
Coumarin	40		

He added that glycerin soap made from palm oil or coconut oil is best for hospital use.

FAT-FAMINE IN GERMANY.—On December 16 the Government issued two decrees regarding the preparation of cakes, sweetmeats, and chocolates, with the purpose of economising eggs, fats and oils, sugar, milk, and cream. During 1916 only the quantity of sugar may be used for the preparation of sweetmeats as was authorised for the period between October 1, 1914, and September 30, 1915. The use of milk, cream, and fat for the preparation of chocolate is prohibited. The fats, in the sense of this decree, are butter, lard, margarine and all artificial food-fats, and all fats and fixed oils of vegetable or animal origin, except oil of theobroma. For the preparation of cakes in bakeries of all sorts no eggs or egg-preparations may be used, and with every 500 grams of meal not more than 100 grams of fat and 100 grams of sugar are allowed. For pastry the quantities of these substances that may at the most be used with 500 grams of meal are 150 grams of eggs or egg-preparations, 150 grams of fat, and 150 grams of sugar. The use of yeast is prohibited.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

CANNON, M. J., and DOBBS, E. J., 16-17 Devonshire Square, London, analytical chemists, under the style of Matthew J. Cannon.

FARRIES, T., ARNOLD, H. R., MOXON, G. R., and HALSTEAD, R. G., 12-16 Coleman Street, London, and High Street South, East Ham, manufacturing chemists and wholesale druggists, under the style of Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.; so far as concerns G. R. Moxon.

TIERNEY, T., and STOREY, L., Marple, Chester, and at Ludworth and Mellor, Derby, surgeons and general medical practitioners, under the style of Tierney & Storey.

TUNSTALL, J. O., and BOYD, G. S. J., Sutton Coldfield, Four Oaks, and Wyde Green, Warwickshire, surgeons and general medical practitioners.

Bankruptcy Acts.

RECEIVING ORDER AND ADJUDICATION.

THOMPSON, J. A. B., 8 Zampa Road and 37 Bolina Road, South Bermondsey, London, lately at Rosemary Lodge, Laindon, Essex, physician and surgeon.

Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

A Standard for Vinegar.—At the Warrenpoint Petty Sessions (co. Down), Sergeant McConnell, local inspector under the Food and Drugs Act, summoned Robt. A. Sims for selling vinegar not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded. The complainant said he asked for "best vinegar," and Sir Charles Cameron certified that the sample contained only 2.6 per cent. of acetic acid, whereas best vinegar should contain from 4 to 6 per cent. of acetic acid. The British Pharmacopœia lays down the standard as at least 4 per cent. The question for the Magistrates was whether they should recognise these authorities, the Chairman maintaining they should not; but finally a majority of the Magistrates imposed a fine of 5s., and 13s. 6d. costs.

Camphorated Oil.—At Stratford Police Court on January 8, William George Selfe, chemist and druggist, Ilford, was summoned, under Section 6 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, for selling camphorated oil containing 4½ per cent. (instead of 20 per cent.) of camphor and 95½ per cent. of olive oil. Mr. E. J. Beal, one of the Justices, said he wished to retire from the Bench during the hearing of this case because, being a chemist, he might be thought to be biased. The defendant and his solicitor (Mr. Daybell), however, both asked Mr. Beal to remain by reason of his knowledge; he then did so. Evidence was given that on November 24 last a Mrs. Morris purchased some camphorated oil at the defendant's shop. When the sale was completed Inspector Barfield entered and divided the oil into three parts, one of which he gave to the defendant, one he retained, and he sent the third to the county analyst. The latter returned it with a certificate setting forth that the substance contained only 4½ per cent. of camphor. Mr. Daybell, for the defence, said the oil was not properly divided, but Dr. Bernard Dyer, the analyst, said that this would make no difference to the analysis. The defendant said that he made up the oil himself and according to the standard. After the woman had purchased it she left the shop, and witness looking out saw a man examining the camphorated oil by the light of a bicycle-lamp, and a woman was close by. Directly after that the inspector came in and divided the sample into three parts. There was no cork in the bottle, and the paper in which it was wrapped was saturated with oil. He afterwards found globules of camphor on the paper. Mr. Daybell submitted that on the evidence the Bench could not come to the conclusion that the case was made out. The sample was not properly divided, and as the cork had come out of the bottle some oil spilled, and there was some camphor on the paper. The Bench, however, convicted, and fined the defendant 10s., and 2l. 5s. costs, 2l. 2s. of the costs for the analyst's fee.

New Companies and Company News.

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

CALLICULTURE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 500l. Objects: To carry on the business of beauty specialists, masseurs, manicurists, chiropodists, dealers in perfumes, oils, etc. The first directors are Dr. S. Oreste and Leonie Rubenstein, 48 Dover Street, W.

SAMUEL PROUT & SON, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 2,500l. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in dubbin, elastic glue, etc., chemists, druggists, oil and colour merchants, etc. The first directors are E. Penton and E. Penton, Jun. R.O., 55 Newman Street, Oxford Street, W.

W. E. CHANCE & CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 6,000l. Objects: To take over and carry on the business of a glass manufacturer carried on by W. E. Chance at Oldbury, Wores. The first directors are F. Salmond, P. W. Salmond, E. A. Richards, W. H. Hand, and H. G. Richards. R.O., The Glass Works, Churchbridge, Oldbury, Wores.

"ODDS ON" SPECIFICS CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 500l. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of patent-medicines, liniments, lotions and ointments, pharmaceutical, manufacturing and general chemists and druggists, drysalters, etc., and to adopt an agreement with the Australian and Continental Trust Co., Ltd. The subscribers are A. Stormont and A. Riley, 4 Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.

MALAGA RED OXIDE CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 7,000l. Objects: To take over the mines and works at Camino de Charriana, Carretera de Cadiz, Malaga, Spain, and known as the Fabrica de Colores "La Victoria," with certain mines, etc., and to trade as, *inter alios*, chemists, druggists, dyers, etc. The first directors are C. Beavis, N. S. Kinnersley, O. H. Bayldon, C. K. Williams, J. B. Neal, and R. French, St. Austell.

Trade Notes.

THYMOL.—Mr. H. Rubeck, 59 Mark Lane, London, E.C., distiller of essential oils, invites inquiries for British thymol.

SOUTHALL'S "MATERIA MEDICA."—The opinions of teachers of pharmacy regarding this book are embodied in an advertisement in this issue.

"CHRISTY'S MONTHLY" for January enumerates several special lines in druggists' sundries and packed goods. The price of Christia tissue and lint has been increased.

HOWARDS & SONS, LTD., Ilford, London, and the branch house, Hopkin & Williams, Ltd., 16 Cross Street, Hatton Garden, London, E.C., issue a calendar (9½ in. by 14 in.), the feature of which is a bird's-eye view of the Ilford establishment and photographic reproductions of exhibition awards. The calendar is in the form of monthly tear-offs.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS.—A special offer of sodium carbonate, sulphite and hyposulphite is made by Lilywhite, Ltd., Dunkirk Mills, Halifax. Their cash-with-order quotations are: Carbonate, 12s. 6d. per cwt.; hyposulphite, 16s. 6d.; and sulphite, 18s.; these quotations being corrected since the advertisement on a subsequent page went to press.

LEARNING RUSSIAN.—The Russian Society is of opinion that there is an opening for English chemists' assistants in Russia to replace Germans who will not be allowed there in future. Hugo's Institute for Teaching Foreign Languages, 33 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C., issue at 1s. 6d. Part I. of "Simple Russian," which would help those who desire to acquire a knowledge of that language.

STEARNS' TOILET-SOAPS.—Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, U.S.A., have introduced a line of toilet-soaps, and "The New Idea" for December contains coloured illustrations of the boxes, which are artistic reproductions in colour sympathetic with the odours of the soaps. There are lilac, lily of the valley, sandalwood, violet, Killarney rose, suprema violet, carnation, and almond cream. The soaps retail at 6d. per tablet, and the boxes hold three cakes, each in a wrapper.

BOVRIL PICTURES.—Bovril, Ltd., 152 to 166 Old Street, London, E.C., have again arranged a bonus scheme by which users of bovril who collect bovril coupons and forward them to the company receive an engraving as a bonus. Every bottle, tin, or jar of bovril sold to dealers up to June 30 bears a coupon of definite value in units, according to the size of the packet with which it was sent out. Up to and including June 30 coupons to the value of forty-two units will be exchanged for a copy of one large or two smaller pictures. The large picture (40 in. by 30 in.) is a finely executed engraving, entitled "Joan of Arc." It represents the heroine saint of France, on horseback, being led away in captivity. The dignity of the scene is a fine tribute to the heroic nation which produced such a character. The artist is Mr. R. Wheelwright, and the original has been exhibited at the Royal Academy. The smaller pictures are "Bedtime Stories," "A Chip of the Old Block," both by Mr. Arthur J. Elsley, and "In Honour's Cause," by Mr. James Clark. The first two are domestic scenes, one of them having a war interest, while the third picture is of a British soldier over whom the Angel of Victory is holding a laurel-wreath. "He Loved Honour more than he Feared Death," is the sub-title of this very touching picture. The three smaller pictures measure approximately 30 in. by 22 in., the gravure being about 21 in. by 14½ in. We have seen copies of these pictures, and confidently expect that the public will appreciate the selection. The scheme is designed to stimulate sales of bovril, and there is no doubt that this result will accrue. Counter-bills are supplied with reproductions of the pictures.

PROFESSOR DR. GOLDSCHMIDT has given 25,000kr. to the Vienna Academy of Sciences for the purpose of promoting the scientific study of chemistry; another sum of 25,000kr. has been given to the Vienna University to support private teachers in the philosophical faculty, in whatever division of philosophy they are engaged.

Personalities.

Authenticated notes are inserted without charge if not in the nature of advertisement, and subject to Editorial approval.

ALDERMAN OWEN ALY CLARK, Mayor of Bury St. Edmunds, head of the firm of Nunn, Hinnel & Clark, chemists and druggists, of that town, has been appointed a Magistrate for the borough. Mr. Clark's portrait was given in the *C. & D.*, November 14, 1914, p. 43.

MR. G. H. NIXON, late market representative of the Hoffmann-La Roche Chemical-works, Ltd., has joined the staff of the Tokio Trading Co., of which Mr. Ian Wink is the London representative, 5 Union Court, Old Broad Street, London, E.C., in a similar capacity.

PROFESSOR W. H. PERKIN, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry at the University of Oxford, has been appointed head of the research department of British Dyes, Ltd. He has also accepted the chairmanship of the Advisory Council of that company, in the place of the late Professor Raphael Meldola, F.R.S.

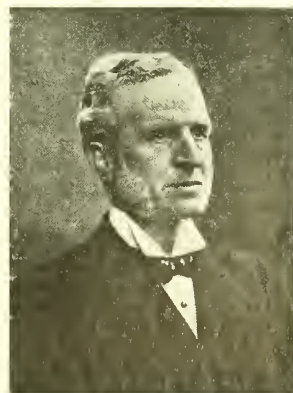
MR. F. J. HANBURY, vice-chairman of Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., is the subject of the first of a series of articles on "Pioneers of British Trade" which has commenced in "The World." The article deals especially with the bi-centenary of the business, and is illustrated with a reproduction of Mr. Percy Bigland's portrait of Mr. Hanbury.

RONALD LAMBERT PARRY, elder son of Mr. Ernest J. Parry, B.Sc., F.I.C., was selected to represent Rossall last week in the English Public Schools v. Artists football match, which was played at Queen's Club on January 5. The Artists won by 8-6. Master Parry is not yet seventeen, and is a lance-corporal and section commander in the Rossall Officers' Training Corps. Besides being a good shot and all-round athlete, he has distinguished himself as a scholar, particularly in mathematics.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR is a great believer in the efficacy of smelling-salts and regularly carries a bottle with him. As he sat in the House of Commons on Friday evening, January 7, waiting to wind up the debate on the Military Service Bill, he had repeated recourse to the olfactory stimulant, says the "Daily Record." He hides his inhalation under an innocent subterfuge, for with the unstoppered bottle concealed in the palm of his hand he appears to be unconsciously twirling his moustache.

MR. CLAUDE FELCE HOWARD has been made a director of Howard & Sons, Ltd., Ilford, from January 1. He is the elder son of Mr. Alfred G. Howard, therefore represents the fifth generation of Howards in the history of the firm, being the great-grandson of John Eliot Howard, F.R.S., and the great-great-grandson of Luke Howard, F.R.S., the founder of the business. Mr. Claude Felce Howard, who was educated at Marlborough and Trinity College, Cambridge, was serving with the Artists' Rifles when war broke out, and continued to do so until recently, when the Minister of Munitions had him demobilised in consequence of the very heavy war work upon which the company is engaged.

On the occasion of his retirement from James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Manchester, after the long period of sixty-one years' service, Mr. C. A. Johnstone, who resides at Glen Albyn, Whaley Bridge, has received an illuminated resolution, enclosed in an album, from the directors. The resolution sets forth the regret of the directors at his retirement, the great appreciation of his services, and the hope that he may live long to enjoy his well-earned rest. Mr. Johnstone was born in Dumfriesshire, and was apprenticed at Annan. After completing his apprenticeship, he went to Manchester in 1854 as an assistant with Messrs. Woolley. Later on he became a traveller for the firm, then a partner, and, on the incorporation of the firm in 1895, he became a director. On the occasion of his jubilee in 1903 he was presented with a silver casket, accompanied by an illuminated address and an album. Mr. Johnstone is now eighty-one years of age.



MR. C. A. JOHNSTONE.

Births.

Authenticated notices are inserted without charge.

HUDSON.—At 49 Belmont Road, Ashton-on-Mersey, Cheshire, on January 10, the wife of J. R. G. Hudson, of a daughter.

LENNOX.—At 162 Cambridge Drive, Glasgow, on January 6, the wife of James Lennox, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

Marriage.

Authenticated notices are inserted without charge.

LONGMAN.—SANDS.—At the Parish Church, Littlehampton (Sussex), on January 6, Wilfrid John Ham Longman, only son of the late Mr. John Ham Longman, chemist and druggist, Littlehampton, to Daisy Emily, youngest daughter of Mr. J. Sands, Littlehampton.

Deaths.

Authenticated notices are inserted without charge.

CARLETON.—At the Medical Hall, Larne, on January 8, Aubrey Trevor, younger son of the late Goodwin H. Carleton, Ph.C., Larne.

DALWOOD.—At 30A Renmuir Street, Tooting Junction, London, S.W., on January 3, Mr. Harry Frederick Wadham Dalwood, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-three. Mr. Dalwood passed the Minor examination in 1889.

GRESSWELL.—At 403 Commercial Road, Landport, on January 8, Mr. Arthur Gresswell, Ph.C., aged sixty-two.



Mr. A. GRESSWELL.

Mr. Gresswell was the youngest son of the late J. W. Gresswell, Kelsey Hall, Great Steeping, Lincolnshire. He passed the Minor examination in January 1874, and the Major in April 1876. He had been in business in the Portsmouth suburb at the above address for many years, and when the British Pharmaceutical Conference visited the town in 1911, under the presidency of Mr. W. F. Wells, Mr. Gresswell was a member of the Local Committee and attended the sessions. He took an active part in forming the Local Association, and on account of his genial disposition will be much missed. Mrs. Gresswell survives him.

HARWOOD.—At Radnor Park Road, Folkestone, on January 6, Mr. Chas. Rosamond Harwood, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-seven. He was formerly an assistant with the late Mr. H. R. Hammon, Rendezvous Street, Folkestone, and was for a number of years in business for himself in the same thoroughfare. Mr. Harwood was registered as in business before August 1, 1868.

HARRISON.—At 43 High Street, Daventry, on January 2, Mr. Alfred Harrison, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-nine. Mr. Harrison was in business before the passing of the Pharmacy Act, 1868.

HEWITT.—At Brighton on January 6, Sir Frederic William Hewitt, M.V.O., M.D., M.R.C.S., aged fifty-nine. Sir Frederic was anaesthetist to the King, physician-anaesthetist to St. George's Hospital, and lecturer on anaesthetics at the London Hospital. His writings concern anaesthetics and methods of administration.

HULLAND.—At Park Lane, West Hill, Aldeburgh-on-Sea, on January 1, Mr. Jas. Hulland, chemist and druggist, late of Framlingham, aged fifty-two. Mr. Hulland passed the Minor examination in 1884, and had resided at Aldeburgh for the last few years.

SQUIRE.—At 28 Buckingham Mansions, West Hampstead, on January 7, Alice, widow of Alfred Herbert Squire, who was formerly co-editor of "Squire's Companion" and "Squire's Pharmacopoeia of the London Hospitals."

Killed in Action.

NEEDHAM.—News has been received that Private Leonard Needham, chemist and druggist, of the 3rd Grenadier

Guards, was killed in action at the Front during a charge made by his regiment. Private Needham was, before the outbreak of war, manager for two years for Mr. Edward Carrington, chemist, of Matlock Street, Bakewell (Derbyshire). He was a son of Mr. Richard Needham, J.P., a former Mayor of Stalybridge. The deceased, who was about thirty years of age, leaves a wife and a little boy about two years old.

Died on Active Service.

BOOTH.—Captain Robert Booth, Horrobin Fold, Turton, who has died at Malta from a gunshot-wound received at Gallipoli, was the son of Major John Booth, formerly a partner in the firm of Booth & Openshaw, chemists and druggists, of Darwen Street, Blackburn.

WHITE.—The death is reported in France of Private Clifford Oakes White, Horbury, near Wakefield, from gas-poisoning, aged twenty-six. Private White, who was with Taylors' Drug Co., enlisted early in September 1914.

Died of Wounds.

WHITEHEAD.—News has been received that Mr. W. Whitehead, assistant in the surgical-instrument department of S. Maw, Son & Sons, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C., who was badly wounded on December 28, succumbed to his injuries on January 2. He was the first of the staff to join Kitchener's Army, and served in the 6th Northampton Regiment. For some years he was captain of the "Aldersgate Cricket Club," a fine bat and a class bowler, and was also connected with the "Aldersgate Swimming Club." His untimely end is regretted by all the staff of the "House of Maw," with whom he was ever popular.

Trade-marks Applied for.

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped, for a list of which, with particulars as to registration, see "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1916, p. 365.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," December 29, 1915.)

- "SYKES COMFORT" in oval with two little girls' heads. ("Sykes Comfort" disclaimed); for a medicinal powder and soap (3). By J. T. and R. W. Wetherald, 221 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. 368,632.
- "SANAGEN, The British Sanagen" on label device of tree; for a British medicated tonic food (3). By Casein, Ltd., Sheepcote Lane, Battersea, S.W. 370,293. (Associated.)
- "MELBINE"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By The Vegeto-Co., Trinity Road, West Bromwich. 370,204.
- "ENSGN"; for photographic paper, albums, and mounts (39). By Houghons, Ltd., High Holborn, W.C. 370,250. (Associated.)
- "SCOTCH CREAM" with facsimile signature "Jas. Calder & Co." ("Scotch Cream" disclaimed); for malt-extract and yeast (42). By J. Calder & Co., Ltd., Bo'ness, Scotland. 368,938. (Associated.)
- "RENOWN"; for all goods (47). By F. D. Mordle, 24 Compton Road, Sherwood, Notts. 370,112.
- "GREAT SCOTT"; for toilet-articles (48). By The Standard Tablet and Pill Co., Ltd., Hove. 369,756.
- "ESPRIT D'ANGLETERRE THE BRITISH EAU DE COLOGNE," with label devices in red, white, and blue; for Eau de Cologne made in England (48). By The Peace Pillow Co., 17 Manchester Avenue, London, E.C. 370,187. (Associated.)
- "BELLO"; for a skin-preparation (48). By S. Matthews & Co., Ltd., 19-21 Farringdon Street, E.C. 370,049.
- "AFROGEN"; for dentifrices (48). By F. J. Rhodes, St. Michael's House, Market Street, Malton. 370,377.
- "ACTOSE"; for a cellulose material (50). By Actose-Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 169 High Road, Willesden Green, N.W. 370,457.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," January 5, 1916.)

- "FROZEMBRO"; for medicine (3). By The Standard Tablet and Pill Co., Ltd., Hove. 369,889.
- "MAGICETTE" ("Magic" disclaimed); for medicinal chemicals (3). By S. S. Parkes & Son, 33 Halesowen Road, Old Hill, near Dudley. 370,132.
- "ELAD"; for medicines (3). By Alice Andrews-Dale, 27 Treesdale Road, Harrogate. 370,152.
- "VALESCO"; for surgical instruments, etc. (11). By The Polham Surgical Instrument Co., Ltd., 27 Pelham Street, Nottingham. 369,241.
- "GLUTEL"; for children's food (42). By W. E. Chadwick, 1 York Street, Selby. 370,062.

Insurance Act Dispensing.

A Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts.

The Prescription-pricing Scheme.

The English Insurance Commissioners have issued a Memorandum, 220 I.C., to Insurance Committees throughout England in regard to "administrative procedure in connection with the drug-supply basis for 1916 and prescription-pricing." It is a foolscap document of seven pages, the greater part of which strictly concerns Insurance Committees, but not chemists, and we deal therefore as concisely as possible with the document, particularly those parts with which chemists are concerned.

It is interesting, at the outset, to note that the word "script" is used by the Commissioners to denote what is written by the panel practitioner upon the official prescription-form, while the word "prescription" is applied to each compounded article or appliance ordered on the script. In these senses the words are used in this synopsis.

After a reference in two paragraphs to the conference which the Commissioners had with representatives of Insurance Committees last month regarding prescription-pricing, a section of the Memorandum is devoted to "time-table, appointment dates, and procedure," and comprises eighteen paragraphs. Here it is explained that chemists should submit scripts to the Insurance Committees monthly, and the Commissioners accordingly propose to appoint the third day of each month, commencing February 3, as the date by which the statement of account is to be submitted by each chemist in respect of prescriptions dispensed by him during the preceding month, and scripts for any date received later than the fourth day of the month following that in which they are dispensed will not in strictness be entitled to be dealt with until those of the month following are received and dealt with, which means that January prescriptions sent by the chemist to the Pricing Establishment after February 3 will not be paid until the February prescriptions are paid. The Commissioners hint that a point may be strained in favour of the chemist, but it is very doubtful if it will be possible to pay any advances during the month of receipt in respect to scripts which are sent in late. As to procedure, the Commissioners explain the invoice-form which is to be supplied to chemists. This is a four-page form, a carbon paper being inserted between pages 2 and 3, so that two copies of the invoice may be made simultaneously. The first column of the form is for the names of doctors, twenty lines being provided. The second column is for the number of scripts, which are to be arranged by the chemist according to the names of the doctors, and the number of scripts written by each doctor is to be inserted in the second column. The twenty-first line of the column is devoted to "temporary residents' scripts," and the twenty-second to "Sanatorium Benefit scripts." The total number of scripts as invoiced by the contractor is inserted at the bottom of the second column. The third, fourth, and fifth columns of the invoice are for use by the pricing establishment, and include cash columns. The fourth page of the invoice contains *Instructions*, which are given here in full:

1. The invoice must be submitted in duplicate. To prepare the statement a carbon-sheet should be placed between pages 2 and 3 and the necessary particulars written on page 1 with a hard pen or indelible pencil. The duplicate on page 3 will in this way be automatically obtained. Pages 1 and 2 should on no account be separated from page 3.

2. The invoice, accompanied by the scripts to which it relates, must be sent direct to the pricing establishment. The scripts need not be priced.

3. The scripts (except those marked as relating to temporary residents or persons in receipt of Sanatorium Benefit) must be arranged in doctor order, the scripts relating to each doctor being tied together, and thus separated from the remaining scripts in the consignment. The names of the doctors and the numbers of their respective scripts must be entered in the appropriate columns on page 1. Any Rep. inst. prescriptions must be attached to the original scripts by reference to which they were given. Care must be taken not to include any duplicate scripts.

4. Temporary resident scripts should be submitted in a separate single batch, their total number being entered in the space provided on page 1. Sanatorium Benefit scripts should be similarly dealt with.

5. The invoice, together with the scripts, must reach the pricing establishment not later than the fourth day of the month following that to which the scripts relate. Failure to comply with this requirement will involve a risk of non-payment in respect of the scripts.

6. If the contractor is under agreement with more than one Insurance Committee, the scripts relating to each Committee's area must be dealt with separately. A separate invoice must be submitted in respect of each area, the scripts being divided accordingly.

7. When the scripts have been priced, an advice note will be sent to the contractor showing their value. If the contractor

desires to raise an objection to the calculations of the pricing establishment, he must notify the Insurance Committee within seven days of receipt of the advice note. Payment will be made to the contractor on the basis of the advice note. Any adjustments necessary in consequence of an objection will be made by means of a debit or credit, as the case may be, in connection with a subsequent payment.

8. Column 3 on page 1 is for the use of the pricing establishment in recording the result of the verification of the numbers inserted by the contractor in column 2. The sign $\sqrt{}$ in column 3 means that the number inserted by the contractor is agreed by the pricing establishment. The entry in column 3 of a number preceded by the plus sign (+) means that the number ascertained by the establishment exceeds the number entered in column 2 by the number entered in column 3. The entry in column 3 of a number preceded by the minus sign (—) means that the number ascertained by the establishment is less than the number entered in column 2 by the number entered in column 3.

9. Any scripts referred back to the contractor for elucidation should be retained by him and included, after endorsement with any necessary explanatory notes, in the appropriate doctor, etc., batch accompanying his next invoice.

The prescription should be stamped by the chemist with the name and address of his firm. Duplicate scripts should not be sent. Full instructions are given to Insurance Committees as to pricing procedure. Seven paragraphs are devoted to "appointment of dates for payment." The 15th of the second month following that to which the prescriptions relate is proposed to be appointed as the day for the payment of balances—that is to say, the balance on the January prescriptions will be paid on March 15, and so on. It is proposed to limit the number of communications—*e.g.*, one per month—to each chemist from the Insurance Committee, so that on the 15th of the month the chemist should receive

(a) The duplicate invoice duly filled up.

(b) The advice note of sums payable to him including

A. Statement relating to the month of — 191 .

(i) Value of scripts as ascertained by Committee.

Less (ii) amount of payment already made on account.

B. Statement relating to the month of —, 191 .

Payment on account.

The gross amount payable is subject to the deduction of a proportion of the allotment, if any, for the expenses of the Pharmaceutical Committee.

(c) A cheque for advances in respect to the previous month and the balance of the month prior thereto.

The basis and rate of advances are dealt with in two paragraphs. It is proposed that 90 per cent. of the average cost per script should be paid after a few months' experience, but in the meantime the average cost per script for 1915 under the old Tariff is to be made the basis, the advances being at the rate of 80 per cent. of that average. The memorandum proceeds to deal in three paragraphs with "Scrutiny by Pharmaceutical Committees and Chemists."

In the course of these it is pointed out that the regulations provide for the exercise by or on behalf of chemists of certain rights of scrutiny of the Insurance Committee's pricing; and doubtless different arrangements will be made in this respect in different parts of the country. It is important, however, that the routine procedure of monthly pricing and payment should not be disturbed by the exercise of these rights; the effect would be unfortunate, not only upon the smooth and efficient organisation of the pricing work, but also upon the promptness with which payments to chemists will be expected to be made, if the monthly settlement is postponed pending the decision of disputed points of pricing, or if the monthly settlements are to be reopened in respect of any necessary correction of prices. Any such suspension or reopening of settlements must not only create delay and uncertainty in payment, but an elaboration of the accounting work, which would involve excessive and unnecessary expense.

It is proposed, therefore, that payment should be made monthly, in settlement of the penultimate month's prescriptions, on the figures of the Committee's pricing in the chemist's invoice, form Med. 44, and that this payment should not be suspended or reopened in respect of any challenges or queries as regards the Committee's pricing of those prescriptions. Objections by the chemist or Pharmaceutical Committee are provided for; and the Commissioners advise that special local arrangements should be made with the Pharmaceutical Committees to organise checking in the most expeditious and convenient manner and to restrict the period of retaining prescriptions.

Owing to the abrogation of Article 40 of the Medical Benefit Regulations, whereby Pharmaceutical Committees were required to act as detectives of excessive prescribing, this work will in futuro be done by Panel Committees, and the Insurance Committees will have to supply free of cost the necessary data to Panel Committees, as follows:

(1) Total cost of prescriptions for the area.

(2) Total number of prescriptions for the area.

(3) Total cost of prescriptions for each doctor.

(4) Total number of prescriptions for each doctor.

(5) Average cost per insured person on lists for whole area.

(6) Average number of prescriptions per insured person on lists for whole area.

(7) Average cost per insured person on each doctor's list.

- (8) Average number of prescriptions per insured person of each doctor's list.
 (9) Average cost per prescription for whole area.
 (10) Average cost per prescription of each doctor's prescribing.

Instructions are given in the Memorandum, and it is thought that it may be possible to amplify the foregoing cost figures by subdividing them into dispensing-fees and ingredient-prices. This is under consideration at present, and further suggestions are to be issued to Insurance Committees for tabulation of the statistics. The assessment of drug-accounts by old Tariff prices as required under Article 5 (1) of the amending Medical Regulations is then dealt with, and proposals are put forward for ascertaining this approximately. Dispensing-fees and ingredient-prices are the basis of the calculation, and a scheduling system is put forward whereby the operator simply puts a stroke under an appropriate heading, and—e.g., in the case of 8-oz. mixtures the number of strokes is multiplied by 2d., which gives the total fees for such mixtures, and so on in regard to all other compounded prescriptions. As regards ingredient-prices, it is proposed to avoid the necessity for detailed and complete repricing by taking the absolute cost prices of the ingredients as given in the new Tariff, a sample number of prescriptions for each area being taken, and a percentage addition being ascertained by deducting the absolute cost price on the new Tariff from the total old Tariff cost, and calculating the percentage addition from the result. This sampling operation is to be conducted quarterly. The Commissioners are to issue model forms and documents to the Committees. The old prescription forms, with shillings and pence columns, may be utilised until the stock is exhausted and the new ones ready. Model forms of invoice, advice note, and register are also to be furnished by the Controller, H.M. Stationery Office, Princes Street, London, S.W., the invoice forms being obtainable in parcels of a dozen, with a carbon-sheet with each dozen. Copies of the Drug Tariff are also to be supplied to the Committees for distribution to panel doctors and chemists. The latter are to receive a Tariff consisting of Parts I., III., and IV. for use throughout the year, and each month Part II., being the current monthly price-list of drug-prices, will be furnished by the Commissioners. Finally, allotments to Pharmaceutical Committees are dealt with in the following paragraphs:

40. The Commissioners take this opportunity of reminding Committees that under Article 8 (1) of the amending Medical Benefit Regulations any sums allotted in accordance with Section 33 (2) of the National Insurance Act, 1913, for the administrative expenses of the Pharmaceutical Committee are chargeable rateably upon the amounts credited to chemists on the panel, and cannot under the new financial system become chargeable upon any funds which would otherwise be available for practitioners. In these circumstances the functions of the Insurance Committee in connection with such an allotment will probably be simplified, as it will be unnecessary for them, in the circumstances explained above, to submit the application to the Panel Committee. Where, however, there is any likelihood that the amount of the allotment desired by the Pharmaceutical Committee, together with the amount of the allotment desired, or expected to be desired, by the Panel Committee, may exceed the statutory maximum of 1d. per head of insured persons entitled to Medical Benefit the claims of the two Committees would require to be adjusted; and the Commissioners would be glad to advise, if called upon, in any particular case which may occur.

41. Where a payment in respect of an allotment under this section is made, the amount thereof will require to be deducted pro rata from the subsequent payments to chemists. The Committee should arrange with the Pharmaceutical Committee as to the most convenient procedure as regards the requisitioning of sums by that Committee and the deduction of these sums from payments to chemists, bearing in mind the importance to their own administration of avoiding any arrangements which would involve any undue labour or complexity in the necessary accounting operations. It will, of course, be necessary in any event to reverse the deductions at the close of the year in order to insure that the correct amount has been deducted from each chemist—i.e., an amount bearing the same proportion to the chemist's account for the year (excluding Sanatorium Benefit scripts) as the total amount paid to the Pharmaceutical Committee in respect of the year bears to the total of all the similar accounts of chemists.

Criticism of the Memorandum. (Communicated.)

Last month I ventured to question the wisdom of the setting-up of central pricing bureaux (*C. & D.*, December 4, p. 42); subsequent reports which have appeared in your issues have more than proved that the fears then expressed are shared by many areas throughout the country. Your issue of last week particularly shows how Insurance Committees have been more or less compelled to join in the arrangements proposed by the Insurance Commissioners, much as they question their possible efficiency, and your leader in the same issue strengthens the idea that the economic side is full of doubt. The calculations of the Scottish Bureau appear to be accepted by the chemists, and why, it may therefore reasonably be asked, cannot these

new institutions be formed on such a basis as to satisfy contractors in this country? Where has the Pharmaceutical Society been to allow the expenses of Pharmaceutical Committees henceforth to become a charge on the accounts rendered for goods supplied? The more one probes into the question the more does it appear that the new arrangements are not going to benefit chemists financially, and that it would have been far more preferable to continue under the existing conditions until, at any rate, the terminations of the war, when prices might become more normal in somewhat similar manner to what has happened in Scotland.

The main argument used in persuading Insurance Committees to combine for the purpose of joint action has been that the work of pricing is far greater than what the checking has been in the past, yet if the statement in your leader is correct [see p. 49.—EDITOR] the proposals for the work of checking are going to cost more than the contemplated expenditure on pricing and preparation of elaborate statistics. Pharmaceutical Committees should think carefully before agreeing to such demands. A great deal of correspondence, postage, and other incidentals will be entailed through the pricing proposals, and the following alternative is put forward for the consideration of chemists who desire to check the pricing:

The setting-up of a checking bureau in close proximity with the central pricing establishment; or one for a smaller group—say, of four Insurance Committee areas adjacent to each other at a convenient centre. It would then only be necessary to arrange for the handing over at periodical times of any prescriptions required for checking, or, if subsequently challenged by the individual chemist, all questioned accounts for the combined areas or group could be sent to this establishment and any necessary explanations received on the spot. It is reasonable to expect that the work could be done at considerably less than the estimate of the Pharmaceutical Society, besides giving the chemists concerned a more direct contact with their own prescriptions.

Panel Committees are being asked to entrust their work to these central institutions, and there is no reason why chemists, through their Pharmaceutical Committees, should not be able to control any necessary checking. Memo. 220 I.C. has just been issued by the Commission. [See the foregoing.—EDITOR.]

Much misunderstanding appears to exist as to the exact position of "Rep. mist." under the new arrangements. In many areas the chemists appear to be under the impression that it is no longer permissible for doctors to use "Rep. mist." and have even issued notices to practitioners on the panel that this method may not be used in the future. Although many question whether it is strictly legal for a practitioner to expect a chemist to dispense a prescription written in this way, it is clear that the Commissioners have, by their 1916 Regulations, implicitly recognised the custom by providing that an Insurance Committee may, after consulting with the Panel Committee, require that no prescriptions shall be dispensed which might entail a reference to a previous order. The true position would accordingly appear to be that until the Insurance Committee make such a requirement the chemist must dispense repeats as heretofore. Insurance Committees throughout the country are acting very reasonably on a proper representation, and make this requirement; further, if no action has yet been taken in a given area, chemists desiring this much-needed requirement should, through their Pharmaceutical Committee, ask the Insurance Committee to agree to its abolition.

[The writer here refers to and commends the suggestions issued by the Superintendent of the Scottish Bureau as printed in the *C. & D. Diary*, 1916, p. 214.]

Much uncertainty as to the position of the chemist under the new pricing arrangements exists at the present time, and the first duty of the new joint body should be to prepare for issue by the various Insurance Committees, to each chemist, in simple language, a statement of the position and new requirements.

Reports from Local Centres.

With special reference to the supply of medicines and appliances.

ENGLAND.

Birmingham. The Pharmaceutical Committee decided on January 10 to appoint the Pharmaceutical Society as the agent of the Committee to check prescriptions during 1916.

Blackburn.—At the Insurance Committee meeting on January 11, it was reported that 12,673 prescriptions were dispensed in October and 90 per cent. had been paid in respect to them. The amount was 358l. 8s. 6d., or 6.7d. per prescription.

Blackpool.—At the meeting of the Insurance Committee last week it was reported that the Committee has joined the prescription-pricing group.

Gloucester.—At the meeting of the Insurance Committee on January 8, the Chairman of the Provisional Joint Committee for Pricing Prescriptions promised that the checkers displaced by the alteration will receive an appointment at least equal to the present one. It was decided to discontinue the use of repeat prescriptions after January 31 in accordance with the new provisions.

Halifax.—The Insurance Committee on January 11 submitted the proposal of the Pharmaceutical Committee as to dressings (3½ per cent. profit) to the Panel Committee. The Pharmaceutical Committee, in a letter of December 22, stated that panel chemists accepted the 1916 Tariff, "reserving the right to reopen the question of the adequacy of the dispensing-fees, including establishment-charges, after practical experience of the operation of the Tariff. They hereby declare their conviction that these fees are inadequate and involve a very considerable reduction in the net remuneration payable to chemists for services rendered under the Insurance Acts, and they declare their determined opposition to any such reduction. It is considered that the second decimal place is carrying the point too far." The name of Mr. A. B. Stocks, chemist and druggist, Hipperholme, was added to the panel. Chemists' claims amounting to 207l. 4s. 3d. were approved.

Keat.—Boots Cash Chemists (Southern), Ltd., announce in the "Crayford Chronicle" that they have opened a dispensary at 14 Market Place, Bexley Heath, for Bexley, Bexley Heath, and Crayford districts for the compounding of Insurance prescriptions between 9 A.M. and 1 P.M. and 3 P.M. and 9 P.M., and on Sundays from 6.30 to 8.30 P.M. For the convenience of patients living in Bexley and Crayford, the company have made arrangements with Mrs. Pearson, 69 High Street Bexley and Mr. E. E. Milne, 38 High Street, Crayford, to receive prescriptions, and medicines will be delivered there twice daily.

Lancashire.—The Medical Benefit Sub-Committee of the County Insurance Committee reports that the number of chemists who have entered into dispensing contracts within the county area is 554, as compared with 574 in 1915. The withdrawals are mostly chemists residing within the county boroughs, such as Lancaster (*C. & D.*, January 8, p. 50). The number who have signed non-dispensing contracts is sixty, compared with sixty-three in 1915.

Lancaster.—At a meeting of the Lancashire Insurance Committee at Preston on January 10, the Clerk (Sir Harcourt Clare) reported that he had arranged for Messrs. Boots to supply drugs for the centre of Lancaster, Mr. Aked to deal with one outlying portion, and Messrs. Cuthbert with another outlying portion (*C. & D.*, January 8, p. 50). The Commissioners had authorised him to arrange that these men who had come in and helped at the last moment should have protection for, at any rate, two years from those who had not come in. Mr. Peake (chemists' representative) thought the Lancaster chemists were not altogether to blame for refusing to enter into arrangements which they did not think would pay them. In Scotland every chemist refused the new scheme of payment, and the Commissioners gave way to them. Dr. Oldham (Morecambe) thought it was a great mistake that any person, whether doctor or chemist, not wishing to come under the Insurance Act, should be labelled an undesirable citizen. Mr. J. B. Shattock (Secretary of the Lancaster Pharmacists' Association) informed a *C. & D.* correspondent on Wednesday that there had been no combination on the part of the Pharmacists' Association to act to the detriment of insured persons. "On the contrary," he said, "we gave the Insurance Committee a month's notice so that they might make their own arrangements, and we left the matter entirely one for individual action." The two local firms, after consulting with their fellow-chemists, withdrew their resignations from the panel with the full knowledge and concurrence of the officials of the Pharmacists' Association, who had from the first left to individual members perfect freedom in the matter. Those who have resigned have done so not from sentimental, but business reasons, being firmly convinced that they are wise in declining terms which do not guarantee a profit and will probably result in a loss. The establishment of a National Insurance dispensary in the town by the Commissioners has enabled the latter to ascertain whether the Tariff was remunerative or not. Why should the chemists be abused for not accepting terms which the Commissioners virtually acknowledged are unjust by withdrawing them in Scotland owing to the determined opposition of the Scottish chemists?

London. The London Panel Committee have selected the following ten preparations from the London Insurance Pharmacopoeia in respect of which a reduced dispensing

fee of 2.3d. per prescription shall apply as from January 1. The Pharmaceutical Committee has been informed; and if they do not agree that any of the preparations numbered (vii.) to (x.) are capable of being stocked in bulk without deterioration, the Insurance Commissioners are to be asked to adjudge on the point: (i.) *Mist. acida*; (ii.) *mist. alba*; (iii.) *mist. bismuthi*; (iv.) *mist. ferri arsenicalis*; (v.) *mist. ferri et magnesi sulphatis*; (vi.) *mist. gentianæ c. rheo*; (vii.) *mist. ammonii chloridi*; (viii.) *mist. gentianæ alkalina*; (ix.) *mist. potassii chloratis et ferri*; (x.) *linctus scillæ co.*—Mr. A. R. Melhuish presided at a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee on January 11. The Secretary (Mr. G. A. Tocher) stated that no action as to abbreviations in prescriptions had been taken by the Insurance Committee, and he was instructed to write to the Committee again. The Insurance Committee wrote insisting that chemists' accounts should be received by the first post on the fourth day of each month, and after discussion this Committee adhered to the seventh of the month as a better date. The Western Pharmacists' Association's resolution as to establishment-charge was endorsed. Hammersmith chemists having protested about the non-settlement of 1914 accounts, it was decided that a deputation from this Committee should forthwith wait upon the Commissioners on the subject, as the delay in settlement has produced the gravest discontent among panel chemists. The Committee have protested to the Commissioners against the inadequacy of the 1916 dispensing-fees and establishment-charge. It was resolved to inform the Insurance Committee that the special service given to insured persons in an East-End district should be discontinued, as it is unnecessary and involves loss to the chemists concerned. The Secretary reported on various matters, including a report from the Panel Committee that the cost of an East-End doctor's prescriptions was excessive during the first quarter of 1915. From the panel forty-five had resigned on December 31, eight being outside the county, and two unqualified contractors. In regard to stock mixtures, the Committee decided to refer the four fresh mixtures selected by the Panel Committee (see vii. to x. above) to the special Technical Sub-Committee in the following terms:

That while once more protesting against the principle of stock mixtures on the ground that such practice is against the interests of the insured person, the Pharmaceutical Committee are of opinion that it is impossible to draw up any list of stock mixtures which would be satisfactory in dispensing throughout the county, and that the four stock mixtures selected by the Panel Committee be referred to the Technical Sub-Committee for further consideration and report to the next meeting.

A complaint was received in connection with "Rep. mist.," arising out of the refusal of a chemist to accept this. The Panel Committee had communicated with the chemist direct, making a case out for the doctor, instead of to the Pharmaceutical Committee. The Committee therefore considered the whole position of "Rep. mist.," and resolved to urge the Insurance Committee to take decisive action. The Finance Sub-Committee submitted an estimate of the administrative expenses for 1916, claiming the full half-penny. This included an estimate for checking priced-prescriptions and accounts per insured person. Discussion was deferred until the next meeting.

Midlands.—The Commissioners have agreed that Birmingham should be headquarters for the prescription-pricing bureau for the fourteen Midlands areas, and that an Executive Committee of seven members should be appointed. Of this Mr. G. Townsend, Chairman of the Staffordshire Insurance Committee, has been appointed Chairman.

Norfolk.—For 1916 there are seventy-eight chemists on the panel against seventy-nine in 1915. The Insurance Committee deferred on January 9 the question of joining the East Anglian group for pricing prescriptions.

Plymouth.—The resignations consequent upon the altered conditions of the 1916 Tariff are eight, not "about" six as mentioned last week, p. 50. Four live in the old Plymouth area which does not materially affect the service, but the remaining four are from the Devonport area, and one corner has therefore become seriously depleted. Considerable dissatisfaction is felt with the new Tariff, and especially the clerical work involved by the instructions in Memo. 220 I.C. as regards the manner in which scripts have to be sent in, panel chemists in this area having pledged themselves to deliver all scripts at the end of each month to the Insurance Committee's office, either in chronological order as handed over the counter or according to the dates received for dispensing, with a note on repeats of the date or number of the original. This is ignored in the Memo. Representations have therefore been made to the Local Associations Executive Committee.

Sheffield.—The Pharmaceutical Committee met on January 10, Mr. H. G. Williams presiding, when the

estimate of 311*l.* for administrative expenses was confirmed; also a letter of protest to Insurance Committee, sent by the Secretary, to a system of sending blank prescriptions with only the medical signature and the patient's name, the body to be filled in by the chemist, so restricting the free choice of chemist. A further communication from the Commissioners dealing with the emergency settlement of chemists' accounts for 1914 was submitted, and the Secretary was instructed to give the Commissioners a full report on what had already been done in the way of checking, with the result that the prescriptions had been reduced from 8.25*l.* to 7.08*l.* each in a few months, and finally down to 6*l.* The Insurance Committee has asked for consideration of the hours of dispensing in the centre of the city after 8 P.M. It was decided to reply that as similar hours have been in force during the whole period of the Insurance Act, and with the provision of the emergency-dispensing arrangements, that any alteration is unnecessary, but that one pharmacist be asked to extend his hours for dispensing during the daytime. The Committee decided to ask the Insurance Committee to make the same arrangements as last year for the supply of dressings to medical men at 33½ per cent. on cost. The Secretary was instructed to approach the Insurance Committee, with a view to getting representation on their Finance Sub-Committee. It was decided to approach the Panel Committee, with a view to getting medical practitioners to give their full signatures to prescriptions in place of initials, as some confusion is likely to arise in similar names when sorting them.—The Commissioners advise the Insurance Committee to settle forthwith the accounts for 1914 based on the lines of the 1913 settlement. The total amount of chemists' accounts, excluding medicines supplied to temporary residents, etc., is 1,931*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*, and 30*l.* was paid to the Pharmaceutical Committee for administrative expenses. The Pharmaceutical Committee has received 20*l.* on account of the administrative expenses for 1916.

Stoke-on-Trent.—The prescription-checking scheme, with headquarters at Birmingham, came before the Insurance Committee on January 5. The Clerk was strongly of opinion that the pricing could be done cheaper locally, and he doubted the feasibility of the Commissioners' scheme. Mr. Edmund Jones (pharmacist) said the scheme was not in the best interests of the working of the Insurance Act in that area. For the first two years of the working of the Act, during his chairmanship of the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee, the checking of prescriptions was not satisfactorily done. They evolved a new system, which system during the past year had worked most satisfactorily, efficiently, and economically, and he did not think it could be improved on. Any information they had wanted from time to time they had been able to obtain as they wanted it, and with no delay. What would happen if they adopted the scheme and went to Birmingham? There would be most irritating delay. He contended that it would not be in the best interests of the parties concerned, and certainly not in the best interest of that Committee. Others joined in the discussion, and it was resolved: "That having considered the iniquity of the proposed scheme for the establishment of a pricing bureau for the West Midlands, particularly from the point of view of representation, this Committee is of opinion that it is inadvisable to join in any combination for this purpose. The Committee further considers that the work can be most economically and efficiently carried out by the Committee itself undertaking the work for its own area."

Suffolk (West).—The Insurance Committee met at Bury St. Edmunds on January 10. The Medical Benefit Sub-Committee had resolved to discontinue repeat prescriptions after January 15, and the Panel Committee had been so informed. This now being reported to the Committee, Dr. Wood proposed as an amendment to its adoption that it should be deferred until after the war. Another amendment was to refer the report back to the Sub-Committee. Mr. Owen A. Clark, pharmacist commented on Dr. Wood's speech, and challenged a denial of the statement that since the Act came into operation the chemists throughout the kingdom had been as loyal as possible in carrying it out for the best interests of the insured persons. Their time might not be as valuable as that of the doctors in the eyes of those gentlemen, but it took a considerable time to hunt up the back prescriptions. Why should not all parties carry out their agreements to the best of their ability? If the Act had said that they should hunt up "Rep. mist." prescriptions, the chemists would have done so; but he maintained that it would not be in the best interests of the insured persons. Personally he had not an assistant left in his shop, and had to carry on as best he could, and everybody else was in the same boat. After other speeches the second amendment was withdrawn, Dr. Wood's was lost, and the report adopted.

Westmoreland.—At the Insurance Committee's meeting in Kendal last week the Clerk read a letter from Mr. G. N. M. Birkett (Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Committee) stating that Westmorland chemists accepted the new Tariff under protest, as the dispensing-fee is quite inadequate for the time, care, and expense involved; moreover, no matter how expensive the drugs, they were to be supplied at no profit—a distinctly unbusinesslike proceeding. They asked for certain clauses to be added. After some remarks about the latter the matter was referred to a later meeting. It was agreed to join the North Lancashire group for prescription pricing. The Clerk read a letter from the Commissioners stating that patients could arrange to purchase drugs direct from the doctor, but it would be open to abuse. In the course of the discussion on this letter it was complained that all the facts had not been submitted to the Commissioners owing to the want of a shorthand note of the discussion. Mr. George Vogt (chemist) moved that such notes should be taken in future, and a discussion followed between him and Dr. Jack as to panel doctors writing prescriptions and supplying medicines. Said Mr. Vogt: "A doctor must supply prescriptions free, whether he supplies medicine or not." "It does not follow," Dr. Jack remarked, "that the medicine supplied by the doctor would be the same as on the prescription." To this Mr. Vogt replied: "Yes; we don't get the best of his skill if one prescription is given if the patient goes to a chemist and another if he is supplied by the doctor." "There may be a choice," responded Dr. Jack, and Mr. Vogt added: "The doctor has only the right to give the very best to an insured person; no right to give second best to an insured person and a better if paid for. That would be absolutely wrong, and immoral." Nevertheless, the discussion continued until the Committee thought it advisable to finish it in camera.

Yorkshire (East Riding).—The Insurance Committee resolved on January 5 to request panel practitioners to cease writing repeat prescriptions, and to write them in full when they prescribe the same medicine over again.

SCOTLAND.

Dumbarton.—A letter has been sent to the Superintendent of the Central Checking Bureau by the Clerk of the County Insurance Committee stating that in future all bandages should be priced white, unless grey are specified.

WALES.

Breconshire.—The Insurance Committee have resolved to engage Mr. Ernest J. George, Walsall, to price the county's Insurance prescriptions for six months, after which the matter will be further considered. The Medical Benefit Sub-Committee reported that one chemist has been added to the panel. The panel chemists of the county are dissatisfied with the 1916 terms of service, but after a conference with the Sub-Committee agreed, from patriotic motives, to continue service, provided certain concessions were made and the whole situation reviewed after six months' working under the new Tariff.

Denbighshire.—The Insurance Committee on January 5 approved of the objection to the Cardiff Prescription-pricing Bureau. The Chairman (Mr. D. S. Davies) stated that checking done in the Committee's offices had effected a saving of 800*l.* in twelve months. Apart from that there are advantages in having the work done at home instead of Cardiff.

Newport.—The Insurance Committee has decided, in view of the threat of compulsory powers being exercised by the Commissioners on the question of pricing prescriptions for drugs and appliances, to decline to take any action in the matter. Mr. Ivor L. Phillips had presented to the Committee a lengthy report on the matter based on the Commissioners' Memo. 217 L.C., and the meeting of representatives of the Glamorgan, Monmouth, Cardiff, and Swansea Insurance Committees on December 13 (*C. & D.*, December 25, p. 57), at which it was resolved to establish the prescription-pricing bureau at Cardiff. Arrangements were made for the employment of the Glamorgan and Swansea checkers without prejudice to the Monmouthshire checker (now serving with the Forces). The scheme suggested that: (1) The Cardiff Insurance Committee make the arrangements; (2) each other Welsh Insurance Committee contracting with the Cardiff Committee to do the pricing; (3) paying a proportion of the cost; (4) the contract to be for one year; (5) the Cardiff Committee to report to the Executive of the Association of Welsh Insurance Committees at the end of three months; (6) the Commissioners to supervise the work and arrangements; and (7) disputes to be settled by the Commissioners. The Newport Committee's decision was arrived at on January 6.

Notes.

WE HAVE THE ASSURANCE of the "Medical World" that, "generally speaking, doctors do not wish to take up dispensing again, but likewise they do not intend to be made to bear the burden of an extraordinary Tariff. If the English chemists could have combated the question with the same evident honesty of purpose as their Scottish colleagues, they would have taken a similar line of action—or was it timidity?"

WHY THEY WON.—The "Medical World" says the five factors that contributed to the success of the Scottish chemists in their agitation against the new regulations of the Commissioners were: (1) A liberal use of the local Press in ventilating their demands by letters to the editor under the *nom de plume* of "Panel Chemist," (2) writing to local members of Parliament to bring their claims before the public in the shape of questions in the House of Commons, (3) local Pharmaceutical Committees influencing the general body of Insurance Committees, (4) local meetings addressed by the officials from Edinburgh stimulating interest in their demands and the vital importance of unanimity, and (5) unity among chemists in refusing to accept the new terms. Nearly 99 per cent. of the chemists sent in their resignation to the Insurance Committees.

GRIEVANCES OF PANEL CHEMISTS.—This is the title of an article in "The Times" of January 10, the earlier part of which is in large headed type—an indication that our contemporary was under the impression that it had something special, although there is nothing in it that panel chemists do not know. The article says: "The position of chemists under the National Insurance Act has given rise to great dissatisfaction. Although new arrangements have been made this year which will ensure better treatment, there is still dissatisfaction of sufficient strength to make the chemists in some districts consider whether they should decline to continue the service of drugs under the Act. At Bedford some of the principal chemists have decided that the business is not worth having, in view of the present prices of drugs, the smallness of the dispensing-fees, and the inconvenience which the drug service under the Act causes to their general trade. Much difficulty is consequently being experienced by insured persons with prescriptions to be made up. Under the old Tariff chemists were never certain of getting their money payments, for their bills were discounted if the money allowed for the drug service was insufficient. How some firms were hit was shown by the statement made by Mr. J. R. Brough, the chairman of Messrs. Lewis & Burrows, Ltd., a month ago that, owing to the insufficiency of the National Insurance Fund to meet its liabilities, the company had not been paid in full by more than 300*l.*, and that since the Act came into force the company had provided goods for which they had not received sufficient payment by nearly 1,000*l.* Early last year, when in the County of London there was a deficit of 53,000*l.* on the Insurance Act Drug Fund, a Departmental Committee was appointed to consider the Drug Tariff, and this Committee reported in September that the Tariff required revision to place it on a commercial basis. It is in consequence of the recommendations of the Committee that a new Tariff came into force at the beginning of this month, and this change, it is hoped, will do much to remove chemists' grievances. They are, at all events, now guaranteed payment in full. The effect of the new Tariff may be that in areas where the Fund was sufficient last year the profit of the chemist may be less, but in the other districts there will be no discounted bills. The rate of profit is low, but it is new profit for the chemist, for before the passing of the National Insurance Act many doctors made up their own prescriptions, and very little of this business was passed on to the chemist. The position of the chemist will certainly be raised after the war, but in most of the districts where the dissatisfaction is greatest it has been felt that this is not a time for anyone to refuse to perform duties which the State requires." ["Payment in full" is misleading. What the Commissioners are doing is to take 2*d.* off the shilling.—*EDITOR C. & D.*]

STRING is now being made in London from paper by a new process. In appearance the new string resembles the usual kind of string, but has not the same strength. It is nevertheless useful for tying up ordinary parcels.

MAKING THE BEST OF IT.—The manager of a pharmacy is a firm believer in the saying that "A bald head counts for much to an assistant in the shop of a chemist and druggist." He lost all the hair from the centre of his head when he had seen but a score of summers. Taken to be about twice his age, he won the confidence of all classes of customers, and to-day ascribes his early promotion and continued success to the early loss of fully two-thirds of his hair.

Westminster Wisdom.

By the "C. & D." Parliamentary Representative.

TRADE NAMES.

In the House of Lords on January 12, Lord Southwark introduced a Bill providing for the registration of firms or persons carrying on business under trade names. The Bill was read a first time.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

Mr. Herbert Samuel has succeeded Sir John Simon as Home Secretary, and Mr. E. S. Montague has taken Mr. Samuel's place as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, retaining with this his position as Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

POISONOUS-ACID FUMES.

In reply to Major Wheeler, M.P., in the House of Commons on January 6, Dr. Addison stated that in all factories erected under the supervision of the Ministry of Munitions for the manufacture of high explosives (the hon. member was calling attention to the injury caused by the poisonous-acid fumes on neighbouring agricultural land and timber) the plant is designed and the acid fumes dealt with as if they belonged to private owners. Complaints had been received in regard to one factory, but steps had now been taken to remedy the defect.

THE KELP-INDUSTRY.

Mr. Basil Peto asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Agriculture on Monday, January 10, whether any steps are being taken to revive the kelp-burning industry, he having potash-supplies in view.—Mr. Acland replied that careful inquiries were made last winter by the local officers of the Board as to the supplies of the different kinds of seaweeds on the coasts of England and Wales. The result showed that there was no sufficient supply of seaweed suitable for kelp-making to encourage the Department then to proceed further in the matter.

THE GOVERNMENT AND WASTE PICRIC ACID.

At the meeting of the Commercial Parliamentary Committee, held at the House of Commons on Wednesday, Sir J. Randles in the chair, Sir John Spear, M.P., reported on the action taken by the Sub-Committee, after hearing the delegates from various Huddersfield Associations, *re* the commandeering by the Government of waste picric acid, a principal ingredient of sulphur black of imperative necessity, the want of which would throw many thousands out of employment. Letters had been sent to the Board of Trade and the Ministry of Munitions, and a certain quantity of picric acid had been released.

CHLORINE GAS AND VIVISECTION.

Mr. Brace, the late Under-Secretary for the Home Department, informed Mr. G. Greenwood, M.P., on January 6 that the experiments by Dr. Flack upon living animals with chlorine gas were made between July 2 and 22 last. In regard to a dog which was experimentally poisoned, this operation was performed by Dr. Kuno at University College on July 26 under licence alone. No certificate was required, as the animal was anaesthetised during the whole of the experiment. He did not think that any useful purpose would be served by giving the names of those who signed the certificates authorising the experiments.

INOCULATION AGAINST ENTERIC.

Mr. Tennant announced in the House of Commons on Monday that from the commencement of hostilities to November 10 1,365 cases of enteric fever had occurred among the British troops in France and Belgium. Of these 1,150 had been diagnosed after bacteriological examination. In 579, where there had been inoculation, there had been 35 deaths, and in 571 cases, where no inoculation had taken place, 115 deaths. In the United Kingdom from August 1, 1914, to October 30, 1915, there had been 540 cases of enteric fever and 87 deaths; 39 per cent. of these cases occurred in men not inoculated. For paratyphoid no system of inoculation had yet been adopted.

TRADERS AND RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Captain Stanier, M.P., asked the President of the Board of Trade in the House of Commons on Monday whether his attention has been called to the sum outstanding to the railway companies from merchants and traders who refuse to pay the extra 4 per cent. to the companies under the 1913 agreement.—Mr. Runciman replied that the traders who have lodged complaints with the Railway and Canal Commission against the increase in the rates referred to would appear to be entitled to withhold payment of the additional charges, if they so desire, pending the decision of the Commission. One such complaint has recently been before the Commission, and judgment has not yet been given. He is not aware what the amount involved is.

EXPORT OF SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

Mr. Acland informed Sir J. D. Rees, M.P., in the House of Commons on January 6 that the export of all artificial manures is prohibited, and at the present time no licences are being issued except for certain quantities of sulphate of ammonia in excess of calculated home requirements. The question of further restrictions is under consideration. He believed that owing to the extreme costliness of nitrogenous manures many farmers are abandoning the idea of sowing cereals this spring. He thought that unwise, as the high prices they would get for their produce would justify the application of nitrogenous manures even at their present price.

Colonel Lockwood: At what price can this sulphate be supplied?

Mr. Acland: We have not fixed the prices. It is not an easy thing to do. The price now quoted is 16l. 15s. per ton.

LICENCES FOR EXPORT.

Mr. W. C. Bridgeman informed Mr. Watt on Tuesday, January 11, that the average time taken by the War Trade Department to grant licences for export of goods from the arrival of the application, all in order, is about seven days.

Mr. Hodge asked whether the hon. gentleman is aware that traders complain that the average is very much more, and that he himself took eight weeks to obtain a licence to export a dozen golf-balls?

SPIRIT FOR HOSPITALS.

Sir Philip Magnus asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Tuesday if he could say what steps he has taken, or proposes to take, to give effect to his promise to remove the duty on alcohol used for medical or surgical purposes in hospitals.—Mr. McKenna replied that it is proposed that relief should take the form of grants from public funds. A Committee is being appointed to advise as to the basis of such grounds.

Sir P. Magnus: Can the right hon. gentleman say when the Committee is likely to report?—Mr. McKenna: As quickly as possible.

In conversation with our Parliamentary representative, Sir Philip Magnus expressed the opinion that the hospitals generally throughout the country would be satisfied with the arrangement proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Such institutions will now be asked to state the amount of spirit used by them for medical and surgical purposes up to the end of the financial year, and the Departmental Committee, mentioned by Mr. McKenna, will examine the claims for exemption put in. The amount so declared will be put on the estimates in due course.

CHEMICAL-MANUFACTURERS AND BLEACHING-POWDER.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, Mr. Barnes, as a private-notice question, asked the President of the Board of Trade if his attention has been directed to the exportation of raw material for the manufacture of bleaching-powder, or to the fact that contracts for its supply to manufacturers have been cancelled by chemical-manufacturers on the plea of its being commandeered by the Government. Would he look into the matter, with a view to lessening or stopping export if, as is alleged, the scarcity is causing stoppage of industry dependent upon its supply?—Mr. Runciman replied: While there appears to be some shortage in the supply of bleaching-powder, which has led to complaints from paper-makers, no evidence has reached me that other classes of consumers have been seriously inconvenienced, or that the difficulties in obtaining supplies, which have been experienced owing to labour troubles, transport delays, and Government requirements, have necessitated the closing-down of any works, even for a short time. I am informed that contract customers are being supplied by makers. On the whole, I do not think that, so far as trade requirements are concerned, there is at present any justification for a restriction of the export of this chemical.

Wills.

THE late William Gordon Johnston, manufacturing chemist, of Glasgow, left estate valued at 19,874l. 1s.

PROFESSOR VIVIAN BYAM LEWES, Dainham Cottage, Wraysbury, Bucks, who died on October 23, left estate of the gross value of 13,353l. 11s. 1d., of which 11,292l. 7s. is net personally.

CAPTAIN SIR ANDREW NOBLE, Bart., K.C.B., F.R.S., F.C.S., Jesmond Deno House, Newcastle-on-Tyne, who died on October 2, left estate of the gross value of 734,418l. 5s. 11d., the net personalty amounting to 700,959l. 11s. 2d.

MR. ROBERT CARRUTHERS, Ph.C., Dumfries, who died on October 29, left personal estate in the United Kingdom

valued at 7,107l. Probate of his deed of settlement has been granted to Mr. George Birrell Carruthers, solicitor, Dumfries; Mr. Frederick George Riley, engineer, London; and Mr. William Gibson, Maxwelltown.

PROFESSOR RAPHAEL MELDOLA, F.R.S., D.Sc., of Brunswick Square, London, W.C., who died on October 16, left property of the value of 34,956l. The testator gives his entomological collection and cabinets to the Hopo Museum, Oxford, and states that the war having diminished to a large extent the value of his property, certain legacies are only to be paid by the direction of his wife. The residue of the property he leaves to his wife for life, and then for his children, and on failure of issue, 500l. is to be paid to each of the following Societies: The Royal Society, the Chemical Society, the Entomological Society, and the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland.

Coming Events.

This section of the "C. & D." is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be sent to the Editor by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Sunday, January 16.

Pharmacists' Volunteer Training Corps, Millbank School, Erasmus Road, Westminster, S.W., at 10 A.M. Drill.

Wednesday, January 19.

Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, Literary and Philosophical Society's Rooms. Mr. A. Knowles (late lecturer on Pharmacy to the Sheffield Education Committee) on "Some Animal Substances used in Pharmacy."

Portsmouth Pharmacists' Association, Town Hall (No. 1 Committee Room), at 3 P.M. Mr. J. Keall on "The Proprietary Articles Trade Association." All pharmacists in the district are invited.

Pharmacists' Volunteer Training Corps, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., at 3.15 P.M. Practical First Aid and lectures on Sanitation. These will be repeated on Thursday.

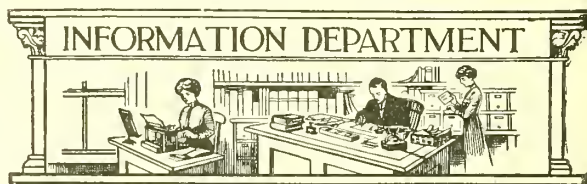
Thursday, January 20.

Western Pharmacists' Association, Restaurant Frascati, Oxford Street, London, W., at 3 P.M. Meeting.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., at 8 P.M. The following papers will be communicated: "The Colouring-matter of Cotton Flowers, Part III." by Mr. A. G. Perkin; "Studies on the Oxidation of Unsaturated Fatty Oils and Unsaturated Fatty Acids, Part I. The Formation of Acrolein by the Oxidation of Linseed Oil and Linolenic Acid," by Mr. A. H. Salway; "Synthesis of Keto-indo-Pyrans," by Messrs. S. G. Sastry and B. Ghosh; "The Vapour Pressure of Glycerol Trinitrate (Nitroglycerine)," by Messrs. A. Marshall and G. Peace.

Friday, January 21.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, London, W., at 5.30 P.M. Professor Sir James Dewar on "Problems in Capillarity."



Postal Address:

C. & D. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Telegraphic Address: "CHEMICUS, CANNON, LONDON" (two words).

Telephone Number: 3617 CENTRAL (three lines).

INFORMATION WANTED.

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated. Please address us as above:

90/25. Newsome's cordial. 91/59. "Wolverine aspirine tabs."
93/41. Cevick's cachets (empty). 95/71. Compressed toilet-paper.
89/9. "Perufoam."

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

Inquiries regarding the following articles have been answered. The information as to supply will be given to others who send a stamped, addressed envelope to the Information Department, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.:

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85/625	Nickel nitrate, 91/4
"Caravan" thirst-quenchers,	"Purgen," 85/621
91/35	"Pyry balsam," 82/72
Chamberlain's cough-remedy,	"Regelux," 93/23
93/4	Sal ammoniac, 91/8
Drug-grinding mills, 86/46	Toilet-pumice, 86/72
"Extermis," 93/27	Vapo-cresolene lamps, 85/626
Face-powder in bulk, 92/15	"Velysol," 92/23
Milk-powder, 83/60	"Zenobia" pea-blossom, 81/22

Observations and Reflections.

By Xrayser II.

So we are Still to be Discounted!

We thought we had, at a great sacrifice, escaped this liability, but it now appears that even the new Tariff does not exempt us, and that we have not yet got to "the bottom dollar" in our Insurance bargain. You hinted at this in your issue of December 25 (see p. 56), but the hint seems to have escaped notice, and you do well to recall it in your last week's leader. I suppose we have, as the current phrase goes, "no alternative" but to submit while our agreement holds, but I venture to foretell that for a good many of us this will prove the last straw. The Society has, I gather, already accepted it, and taken what benefit it could get out of the arrangement, but, if I understand the matter, what goes into official pockets comes out of mine, and that, I confess, is the only point that has much interest for me. We shall, of course, be told that the Society is helping us to the best of its ability, but it is more than doubtful whether its help is worth the price.

"Mutual Distrust and Jealousies"

are not confined to the units of the various industries in this country, but they extend to the professions, and are particularly in evidence in the medical profession. A writer in last month's "Practitioner" refers to this point in connection with the introduction of new remedies. In this country doctors are so jealous of each other, and, I may add, so bound up with a cast-iron code, that they would never dream of writing an article giving their clinical experiences of a proprietary preparation (unless it had a fancy name and came from Germany), and if they did the chances are that the principal medical journals would not give it room, even though the self-same drug was being advertised every week in their own columns. The same co-operation that exists between German manufacturers is found among German doctors, at least along the line of the introduction of new drugs. So far from the doctors being unwilling to take these up, they are more than anxious, and when the papers are produced they are welcomed in every medical publication in Germany. The result is that every new synthetic comes to this country carrying with it many medical attestations to its value, even from men in the highest positions, and such drugs are taken up with open arms by English doctors, who would consider themselves insulted were they asked to write a clinical report on a new British preparation. If our chemical-manufacturers are to have a chance there must be some response from the medical men, for it is the most expensive and difficult thing in the world to introduce a new drug successfully in this country, unless, as I have said, it comes from Germany. Are we to have this altered?

Sugar

is to the pharmacist the most interesting word in the latest section (Subterraneously—Sullen) of the Oxford Dictionary. It comes ultimately from the Arabic *sukkar*, though the connection between this and the Greek form of the word reproduced in the Latin *saccharum* is not clear. The history of the English word is also in some points obscure, and its early forms are very numerous, one of the earliest of all, dated c. 1299, appearing in the term *Zuker Roch*, which is, I suppose, equivalent to *loaf-sugar*. The word does not seem to have been fully Anglicised until the fourteenth century, when it began to be spelt with a *g*. The sugar-cane is not mentioned as a source until the seventeenth century; it is said to be a native of China, but the first English references are to the West Indies, into which the canes were introduced about 1641, before which our sugars came from North Africa and the East. *Sugar-candy*, however, though sometimes so explained, does not mean sugar from Candia, but sugar in crystals, *candy* being from the Arabic *qand*, to break. The articles on *sugar* and its compounds occupy more than fifteen columns, and contain, as will be seen,

a mine of information. *Succory* is merely a form of *chicory*, due to Dutch influence; the plant had formerly a place in medicine, though not an important one. *Succinum* (amber) appears to be connected with *succus* (though the fact is not mentioned in the Dictionary) and to have meant originally a drop. *Sucking-bottle* and *suck-bottle* are precursors of *feeding-bottle*, and are still met with in dialect; these bottles were at one time made of wood. *Sucking-bottle* is also an old name for a breast-pump. *Succedaneum* does not seem to have fallen into such odium as attaches in some interested quarters to its modern equivalent, *substitute*; it came, indeed, to be used alternatively with *remedy*. Smollett, however, evidently had a less favourable meaning in mind when he spoke of "the most expert man at a succedaneum of any apothecary in London."

Castor Oil

(if I may refer again to Mr. F. J. Hanbury's talk with the representative of "The Observer") did not gain, or regain, its position in medicine so early as he is reported to have said by about fifty years. Two hundred years ago it was almost unknown, if one may judge by the Dispensatories of the time. Canvane's Essay, to which its subsequent popularity was chiefly due, did not appear until 1764, and the oil was not received into the Pharmacopœia until 1783. Yet it seems to be true, as Mr. Hanbury said, that it has "been popular throughout the centuries." Apparently it was prescribed most freely for outward applications in certain skin-diseases, but its purgative properties were well known. Gerard speaks of it with respect as an opener of the belly, and its almost complete disappearance from practice for something like a hundred years is a mystery. Writers of the early eighteenth century who do notice it lay stress on the violence of its action, yet its appearance in the P.L. was welcomed on the ground of its mildness. Is the explanation to be found in some difference in the mode of extracting it? Gerard says the oil was known in the shops as *Oleum de Cherua*, which is interesting, as this name appears to be reminiscent of the Arabic *kerua*, just as *Oleum Cinnamon* is of the Greek *kiki*.

Sir Oliver Lodge.

in his recent criticism of our educational methods, seems at first sight diametrically opposed to Matthew Arnold, whose great charge against us was that we neglect ideas and "drive at practice," whereas Sir Oliver, if I understand him, thinks that it is in the practical sphere that we fail. We cultivate book knowledge, he says, are inattentive to facts, and have a contempt for investigation and expert knowledge. But he makes a preliminary statement that is curiously in accord with Arnold. Our education, he tells us, fails to "stimulate any healthy intellectual interest" in us; and this is what Arnold meant when he complained of the disparaging sense we give to the word *curiosity*, which denotes in us the lack of a high and fine quality for which the French are distinguished. Sir Oliver is not a blind worshipper of German methods or ideals—"the heavy pedagogic grind, the desperate worship of material good, the soulless *ad hoc* preparation for business"; and he would probably say that their excess in this direction is primarily due to the same cause as our own defect—namely, to the neglect of intellectual things in and for themselves. But by intellectual things he would mean real things, not theories and speculations about them. It is not so much special knowledge as "widely diffused knowledge" that he regards as the essential condition of education; but again he means real, first-hand knowledge, not a general sense of knowing a good deal about everything while really knowing nothing in particular about anything. And the first step to that end is to learn one thing well. Perhaps the next is to realise our own ignorance.

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Editorial Articles.

Overseas Trade in 1915.

In the year before the war the export and import trade of the United Kingdom was valued at 1,403,355,115/., in 1915 business was done to the extent of 1,337,205,853/., and this amount does not include exports and imports of Government goods. The Board of Trade accounts relating to the trade and navigation of the United Kingdom during 1915 enable us to comment upon the subject. From the mercantile point of view a fall of less than 5 per cent. is not a thing to worry about. The ratio of exports to imports is what troubles people; the 1913 figures were 768,734,739/., imports and 634,820,326/., exports (including 109,575,037/., of re-exports); for 1915 we have 853,756,279/., imports and 483,444,459/., exports (including 98,797,123/., of re-exports). The difference is supposed by some to represent money going out of the country, which would be 270,311,820/., but the fact is that the balance of exports of bullion and specie over imports was 24,590,162/., (45,978,689/., and 21,388,527/.,). The residue of nearly 250 million pounds is British credit, or, in other words, interest on British investments, chiefly in the countries from which we are buying in this time of need, when so many men customarily employed in production are on the battlefields. The latter fact is mainly the cause of decreased exports. Of British goods we exported in 1915 roughly 44 million pounds' worth per month; in August 1914 the value dropped to 24 millions, but by the end of the year the average for the five months August-December was 26 millions. There has been a steady increase this year, which began with 26 millions, and the average for the year is 32 millions—November, with 35,639,166/., having been the best month. The total of 384,647,336/., for British manufactures is excellent, for it must not be forgotten that the greater part of home

manufactures is consumed at home, as was clearly demonstrated by the Census of Production, 1907. We may recall the census figures for two industries only, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, as they most interest our readers and are fairly representative of all British manufacturing industries:

	Chemicals £	Pharmaceuticals £
Made in Britain ...	23,447,000	5,452,000
Exported ...	17,000,000	(Incl. in Re-exported)
Imported ..	11,629,000	1,215,000
Re-exported ...	1,715,000	1,861,000

The point which we desire to enforce is that in spite of the fact that, although we have a magnificent export trade in the classes of goods which British workmen make, we consume most of the output ourselves, and, in spite of the war, we have been carrying on business at home as well as abroad much as usual. Let us see, for example, what we did in chemicals and pharmaceuticals last year:

	Chemicals £	Pharmaceuticals £
Exports of British Manufacture	22,059,580	3,084,185
Imports ...	19,345,951	2,523,989
Re-exported ...	3,131,225	714,449

The figures are not strictly comparable with those of the 1907 census, because the chemical totals here include medicines, and the imports of the latter include cinchona and quinine, and opium and quinine are in the medicine-export totals; but, making allowance for these, we submit that the figures prove a most satisfactory state of business in spite of the war. We give elsewhere some of the details of chemicals and pharmaceuticals exported and imported. Regarding now the figures for imports and exports as a whole, we note first that the 853 million pounds' worth of imports—say, 70 million pounds per month—was fairly distributed throughout the year, the summer months, June (76 millions) and July (75 millions), being the two highest, as these are the most favourable months for trans-oceanic carriage. July was also the first best month for exports after the war began (34.7 millions), but November, with 35.6 millions, was better. The total of imports, 853 million pounds' worth, is 85 millions more than in 1913, and it is covered by the increased imports of food and drink, which amounted to 91 millions more than in 1913. We make a table of the goods imported and exported in 1915, compared with 1913, confining details to items of special interest to the chemical and drug trades:

	Total Imported in 1915 £	Increase or Decrease over 1913 £	Total Exported in 1915 £	Increase or Decrease over 1913 £
Food, drink, and tobacco ...	381,900,901	+91,698,578	24,996,086	-7,591,856
Raw materials ...	287,341,526	+5,519,082	52,354,990	-17,550,002
Oilseeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums ...	49,748,729	+8,172,049	5,387,647	+919,543
Manufactd. articles	181,514,842	-12,087,533	292,787,916	-118,580,442
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colours	19,343,951	+6,438,436	22,059,580	+85,194
Medicines (anenum.)	2,147,178	—	2,831,150	+564,406

Medicines here are exclusive of cinchona, opium (exports), and quinine. Many reflections arise in considering these figures, but one thought is supreme—viz., that our enemies have utterly failed in their belligerent enterprise; the British Navy has ensured freedom of the seas to the mercantile marine of all nations except her enemies, with the result that our commerce and that of our Allies and neutral nations are maintained, the only limitation in the case of the Allies being that involved by the withdrawal of millions of men from productive pursuits. The figures in regard to the commerce of the United Kingdom are, we submit, of the most cheering nature, and should

encourage us all to continue at our work; for it is our occupations which furnish the money to keep our men in the battlefield, whether on land or sea.

Mainly about Expenses.

WE print on p. 41 a full synopsis of a memorandum issued by the Insurance Commissioners to Insurance Committees in England regarding the pricing of prescriptions under the new *régime*. It is a somewhat involved and verbose document, but as it is composed by officials for officials ordinary mortals are not supposed to complain about involved language which leaves no doubt in the official mind. So far as panel chemists are concerned the directions to them are precise, and as everything in the new arrangement leads up to prompt payment of chemists, neglect or non-fulfilment by them of any instruction will delay payment. For example, they must deliver January prescriptions to the Insurance Committee by February 3, in order to receive the first payment for them (80 or 90 per cent.) in February, the balance being paid in March. The memorandum gives prominence to arrangements which may be made by chemists or Pharmaceutical Committees for checking the prescriptions, and gives hints to Insurance Committees, chiefly in the directions of impressing upon them (1) that this checking should not cause delay, and (2) that the Committees should be careful to see that the money paid to Pharmaceutical Committees is deducted from chemists' accounts.

The Pharmaceutical Council on Wednesday approved of the scheme for checking propounded by the Local Associations Executive Committee. In this connection we recall observations made last week to the effect that checking is to cost 16s. 8d. per 1,000 prescriptions; this is an error arising from "I.P." in the statement about the scheme being taken by the writer as referring to Insurance Prescriptions, and checking on this numerical basis being put at 83½ 6s. 8d. per 100,000. It seems, however, that "I.P." refers to Insured Persons, and not to prescriptions. We regret the error. The total number of insured persons in the United Kingdom at the beginning of 1914 was less than fourteen millions, of whom 10,534,000 were in England. This gives us the basis for what the Pharmaceutical Committees may be paid. If ten million halfpennies are paid over to the Pharmaceutical Committees the amount will be 20,833½. The Pharmaceutical Society have asked for two-fifths of what the Committees receive for checking accounts, which obviously provides a very much lower rate for checking than the Commissioners estimate for pricing. In fairness to the Society and all concerned, this should be known. The scheme adopted by the Council does not involve the sending of every prescription to be checked, for they are to be selected by a pharmaceutical chemist (Mr. H. S. Phillips, of the Society's staff), while the actual work of checking at the bureau is to be under the superintendence of Mr. G. A. Mallinson, a Manchester pharmacist, who, as Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Committee there, has exceptional experience of Insurance Act matters. This should go a long way towards establishing confidence in the new bureau. Need for this new organisation has still to be proved, and this contemplated expenditure justified. It has especially to be noted that the whole work of the bureau appears to depend upon the selection of prescriptions made by one man (Mr. Phillips), so that he becomes the initial checker, and thus responsible for every item that is not sent up

to the bureau. At first blush this predicates very hard work for Mr. Phillips, but when the pricing bureaux get into their pace and do their work well there cannot be much for the checking bureau to do.

In connection with these observations, an aspect of the principle involved was discussed by the London Panel Committee at its last meeting. The General Purposes Sub-Committee recommended:

(a) That the Panel Committee do resolve to do all that lies in their power to render effective the safeguards against excessive prescribing embodied in Article 9 of the Medical Benefit Regulations, 1916; that the Insurance Commissioners be so informed; and that expenditure not exceeding 2,500*l.* be authorised during 1916 in connection with the scrutiny of prescriptions and with investigations under Article 9 of the Medical Benefit Regulations, 1916.

(b) That the Panel Committee are of opinion that the new system of drug finance is still defective in so far as no provision has yet been made for any differentiation in the amounts of the Drug Funds of the various Insurance areas in accordance with the local incidence of sickness; that the Insurance Commissioners be so informed, and that they be asked whether, in the event of the sickness incidence in London, and other cases over which the Panel Committee have no control, being such as to prevent the cost of drugs, together with the administrative expenses of the Committee incurred under Article 9 of the 1916 Regulations, being kept within the limits of 2*s.* per insured person, the Commissioners will be prepared to consider favourably an application from the Committee for a special grant to meet such administrative expenses, so that no portion of expenses so incurred in the general interests of the health insurance scheme shall fall upon the Practitioners' Fund.

The Chairman of the Committee (Dr. H. J. Cardale) explained that as the Pharmaceutical Committee no longer have any direct interest in excessive prescribing, *the future demands for that Committee will be very small indeed.* We italicise this surmise; it appears to be very commonly held by panel doctors, but is not held by Pharmaceutical Committees, which, indeed, are assuming the rôle of Oliver Twist and seem indifferent to the fact that they are making panel chemists pay for their work which is done for the State rather than for chemists, as a contributor points out on p. 42. Dr. Salter took this view in regard to the Panel Committee, and he carried an amendment as follows:

"That the Panel Committee do resolve to do all that lies in their power to render effective the safeguards against excessive prescribing embodied in Article 9 of the Medical Benefit Regulations, 1916, *providing that all administrative expenses connected therewith are provided from some fund other than the Practitioners' Fund, and that no portion of the cost shall be deducted from the remunerations of the panel doctors of London.*"

Subsequently, however, another amendment was agreed to, which wiped out the italics in Dr. Salter's amendment, but the latter gentleman ultimately succeeded in getting the report referred back on the Sub-Committee's recommendation to apply to the Insurance Committee for 5,000*l.* to be allotted for 1916 expenses. Panel chemists in London, please note.

The Advance in Spirits.

FOLLOWING on the advance in British rectified spirit by the distillers, announced in our issue last week (p. 51), manufacturing chemists and wholesale druggists have raised their prices for spirituous preparations correspondingly. The more important changes include an advance of 1*s.* 3*d.* per gal. in rectified spirit, 3*d.* per lb. in absolute alcohol, 2*d.* per lb. in spirit, æther, nit. and spirit. ammon. aromat., while rectified tinctures are 2*d.* and proof tinctures 1*d.* per lb. more. Infusions, extracts, liquors, and decoctions, and other spirituous preparations, have also been advanced. Both pure and

methyated ethers are dearer by 3½*d.* per lb. The advance is one that also affects the makers of fruit-essences for confectionery, etc., which are usually made with the purest rectified spirit, and a proportionate increase will be made in the price of these products. Perfumery-makers, who, since the war have had no reason to complain about business, are likewise affected, but it is not anticipated that retail prices to the public will be advanced.

We intimated on January 1 that a substantial advance in industrial and mineralised methyated and pure spirits was to take place from January 1, 1916. This has since been announced, the methylators having raised their prices by 1*s.* to 1*s.* 1½*d.* per gal., further particulars about which were given in our Trade Report last week. We may add that no contracts are being booked, and that the prices are without engagement. Such a substantial advance at one stroke indicated the seriousness of the position, which may mean that retailers to the public will cease stocking it in certain parts of the country. Hitherto there has been a tendency to waste methyated spirit, but this will now be checked.

We have previously referred to the virtual control exercised by the Government over spirit-supplies, and we now learn that the officials of the Munitions Department have been so rigorous in their investigations of the capacity of the distilleries, and so impressive in their estimates of what will in future be required of them, that it would not be surprising if the distillers before long should find themselves entirely under the control of the Government. The wider utilisation of industrial alcohol is dealt with by a writer in the "Glasgow Herald's" annual review. He points out that the use of alcohol for industrial purposes had been steadily growing for years, but since the war a great forward leap has taken place, and he anticipates that even greater progress will be made this year, as many manufacturing industries using alcohol, and hitherto left to the Germans, will be more assiduously cultivated in this country. It is estimated that this year twenty million gallons of spirit will be required from producers, but under present conditions it will be difficult to reach this quantity, as the question of raw materials and shortage of labour has become serious. As it is, all the distilleries are working at their utmost capacity in order to cope with the demand. What the actual output of plain spirits has hitherto been it is difficult to say, as no distinction is made in the official returns between pot-still spirits and those of the rectified type, but it is known that most of the output was absorbed by the gin-rectifiers and whisky-blenders, whose demands are subservient to those of the Government.

The Economic War.

"THE blindest of Englishmen" is the characteristic Teuton comment on the remarks made by Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, in the House of Commons in December regarding the steps that are to be taken to curb German commercial aggression after the war (*C. & D.*, January 1, p. 50). Mr. Runciman has since crossed the t's and dotted the i's in a manner which should leave no doubt that it is not this country that is suffering from blindness. We refer to the President's speech in the House of Commons on Monday. The question had been raised as to bringing the whole economic strength of the Empire and of our Allies in a policy directed to curbing the dishonest trade-tactics of

the enemy. After pointing out that this country can stand the strain of the war better than Germany, and that our supplies are increasing rather than diminishing. Mr. Runciman turned to the question of future trade relations. The commercial treaties which existed between this country and the Central Powers, and which were to a certain extent to our detriment, have been abrogated through the war, and it is not likely that the same trade liberties will ever again be given to our enemies. Russia is also not likely to make herself a tool of Germany or permit any so-called "peaceful penetration" to be practised in future. Mr. Runciman predicted that the natural resources, fertility of mind, and scientific attainments of the Allies will aid them to recuperate quickly. The campaign for the capture of German trade has hitherto been carried on under disadvantageous circumstances on account of the scarcity of labour and high prices of raw materials, but much has been done, particularly in the case of South America, where enterprising firms have built up connections which should last long after the war is over. Several industries which before the war were almost entirely in the hands of Austria and Germany have been rescued from that position. Optical glass is being produced here of a kind never equalled before, and the monopoly will never go back to Germany. A large number of chemicals have been produced in this country which before the war were almost entirely made in Germany. The output of aniline dyes has been increased enormously in this country, plants have been extended and processes improved. Electrical apparatus in some particulars was almost entirely in German hands, but is now being made here. It is not intended to place this country at a disadvantage again. Steps are being taken to establish these new industries on a proper basis, by improving our research methods, educating the people, and training our young men. Commercial banking must be reorganised so that industry can be suitably financed, and the patent and copyright laws are to be overhauled. In regard to the supply of raw materials Mr. Runciman mentioned that the control of metals from Australia has been taken away from the Frankfurt organisation which formerly controlled the supply. The Dominions are also able to control immense supplies of raw materials for the use of the Empire and the Allies. The navigation laws are to be modified so that never again will heavily subsidised German steamers be able to take advantage of the harbours of this country on the same conditions as formerly. The President of the Board of Trade repeated his assertion that Germany is commercially a beaten nation, and that on the conclusion of peace effective measures will be taken to prevent her again raising her head. In this connection the fact must not be lost sight of that the Allies possess the power to prevent indefinitely the use of the seas by the Germans, and are thus able not only to stop the acquisition of wealth but effectually to teach the Central Powers that nations cannot commit unimagined atrocities, break the rules of war, ride roughshod over what everyone had held sacred, and at the end of the present conflict find open to them the same civil and trading rights as before in the British Empire or in the countries of our Allies.

Insets for our Winter Issue.

THE 1916 Winter Issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is to be published on January 29. It promises to be a good one, a special feature of it being a series of illustrated price-lists, circulars, and monographs provided by

advertisers for distribution in it as insets. We commend this method of advertising to business houses. For several decades *C. & D.* insets have been familiar to the British drug and chemical trades; they bring business from all parts of the world, as well as from home buyers. Our publisher will gladly advise or assist advertisers in getting up an appropriate inset, but the first thing they should do is to secure a good position from him, and this should be done by an early post.

The Sinking of the s.s. "Persia."

WE feared at one time that several hundred copies of *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*, 1916, sent to subscribers in Egypt, India, and the Straits Settlements, were on board the P. & O. s.s. *Persia*, which was recently sunk in the Mediterranean by an enemy submarine. We are, however, assured by the Post Office that our *Diaries* were despatched by a prior mail. In connection with the catastrophe we learn that Smith, Stanistreet & Co., of Calcutta, had a considerable number of mail parcels on board, and they have cabled to their London agents, Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., 60 Bartholomew Close, E.C., to repeat all mail parcels of goods which were sent on December 18; we are also asked to convey this message to any other shippers who may have despatched mail parcels to Smith, Stanistreet & Co. on that date.

Anthrax from Shaving-brushes.

REFERENCE was made in the *C. & D.* (September 25, 1914, p. 54) to two cases of anthrax in Ireland contracted from infected shaving-brushes. "The Lancet" (I., 1916, p. 20) now gives particulars of two cases in London, one fatal, in which the infection was conveyed by means of shaving-brushes. Dr. Reginald R. Elworthy, of the West London Hospital, the author of the "Lancet" communication, gives full pathological and bacterial information regarding the shaving-brushes to which the infection was traced. In the first of Dr. Elworthy's cases, the one which proved fatal, the brush was one of six which a druggist purchased from the manufacturer at 6s. a dozen. The fibre of the brushes was of animal origin with a small leaven of vegetable fibre. The animal fibre, which it is suggested consisted of pig-bristles, horsehair, and possibly cow-tail, had been dyed to resemble badger-hair. It had been thought that the cheaper brushes were made solely of vegetable fibre. There was apparently no difficulty in obtaining evidence that the brushes were infected with *Bacillus anthracis*, although one brush is recorded as giving a negative result when the liquid with which the fibres were washed was injected into a guinea-pig. In the second case reported by Dr. Elworthy the *B. anthracis* was only found in that part of the brush imbedded in the cement with which the bristles were fastened to the holder. This brush emanated from the same manufacturer as those which were involved in the fatal case.

Exportation of Tinctures.

To exporters of tinctures under drawback one official form possesses more than an academic interest—viz., that on which the certificate of shipment is given for the payment of the rebate. It is known officially as Abstract 111-6. Owing to delays arising from one portion of a "packing" having been shipped, and the want of consistent treatment, the following ruling of the Board of Customs and Excise has been given in order to regularise matters:

"In cases where two or more abstracts No. 111-6 have been sent in respect of goods packed on the same day, the relative forms 111-4 or 111-5 are to be attached to each abstract when it is returned by the shipping officer, and if

delay arises in the shipment of part of a day's packing, the papers relating to the consignments which have been certified as shipped are to be detached and dealt with separately for the purpose of paying the drawback and allowance. In such cases the relative form 111-4A or 111-5A is to be attached to the papers sent to the Collector, a note being made thereon of the quantities and the numbers of cases in respect of which form 111-6 has not been returned. The Collector is to retain the form 111-4A or 111-5A until the whole of the relative consignments have been dealt with, when the form is to be attached to the papers relating to the last payment of drawback on the day's packing.

As is well known, the "Collector" is the gentleman who sends the exporter his cheque. Formerly in the Excise Department it was the invariable rule for the officer personally to deliver the pay-notice for the licence-renewal. As will be seen in the undermentioned regulation, the Commissioners now permit it, with certain qualifications, to be posted, the instruction being as follows:

"Pay-notices relating to the renewal of licences and to the payment of second moieties of licence-duty may be sent by post; but where the licence-duty depends upon the annual value of the premises, the licensed premises are to be visited within such time previous to the expiration of the licence as will enable the officer to satisfy himself as to the correctness of the charge to be made for the ensuing year, and in no case is an officer authorised to leave any place in his station unvisited for a whole year. It is to be noted that, while delivery by post is the rule, pay-notices may be delivered personally where this can be done in conjunction with other business. Officers should understand that the delivery of pay-notices by post does not in any way diminish their responsibility in connection with the prevention or detection of fraudulent or irregular practices."

Evidently the object of a personal visit of the Excise official is to give a look all round so that he may satisfy himself as far as possible that the law and regulations are being complied with.

B.P. Essential Oils.

THE essential-oil monographs of the British Pharmacopœia are criticised in the "Berichte" of Schimmel & Co., Leipzig, dated October 1915, and the main points of the criticism are embodied in the following notes:

AJOWAN OIL.—It is pointed out that the limits $+1^{\circ}$ to $+2^{\circ}$ for optical rotation are too narrow; oils distilled by themselves have been found to vary between $+0^{\circ} 24'$ and $+5^{\circ}$.

CAJUPUT OIL.—The phosphoric-acid method for the determination of cincol is considered unreliable, as has been often claimed by the advocates of the resorcinol method.

LEMON OIL.—Authentic samples sometimes show a higher specific gravity than 0.860; and, as has been pointed out by Parry and others, last year's oil frequently had an optical rotation of $+54^{\circ}$ to $+56^{\circ}$. The hydroxylamine method for citral-determination is criticised as giving too low result.

COPAIBA OIL.—E. J. Parry's criticism of the reliability of the test for African copaiba (*C. & D.*, 1912, I., 19) is commented on, but no opinion either way is expressed.

EUCALYPTUS OIL.—The criticism of cajuput oil applies here.

PINE-NEEDLE OIL.—The specific gravity may be as high as 0.925, and it is considered that -37° to -43° should be the limits for optical rotation.

OIL OF CADE.—The specific gravity is sometimes above 1.000.

CHAMOMILE OIL.—Oil of own distillation has shown an optical rotation of $-2^{\circ} 30'$.

SPERMINT OIL.—This oil may have a specific gravity of 0.920, and 1.5 volume of 80-per-cent. alcohol may be needed for a clear solution.

CARAWAY OIL.—Oils with a specific gravity over 0.910 sometimes have an optical rotation of $+70^{\circ}$ to $+75^{\circ}$.

LEMONGRASS OIL.—Rotations of -5° have been observed for this oil.

MENTHOL.—The figure 42° - 44° C. is preferred as the melting-point.

NUTMEG OIL.—Genuine oil may have an optical rotation down to $+8^{\circ}$.

PEPPERMINT OIL.—An ester-value of 4 per cent. is preferred as a minimum.

ROSE OIL.—The well-known fact that 0.854 is much too high as the minimum specific gravity is called attention to, 0.849 being given as a more accurate figure. For optical rotation the narrow limits of -1° to $-2^{\circ} 30'$ are preferred.

ROSEMARY OIL.—Minimum limits of 1 per cent. for esters and 8 per cent. for borneol are given as the results of experiments on oils distilled by themselves.

METHYL SALICYLATE.—It is claimed that at least two hours' saponification is necessary for this ester, too low results being obtained otherwise.

JUNIPER OIL.—A specific gravity of 0.860 is consistent with a pure oil.

WINTERGREEN OIL.—Natural oils may have a specific gravity up to 1.193, and as much as 8 volumes of 70-per-cent. alcohol may be necessary for complete solution. The ester-value of pure natural oils may fall to 96 per cent.

CINNAMON OIL.—The specific-gravity limits 1.023 to 1.040 are preferred. For the ferric-chloride test 1 drop of oil and 5 drops of alcohol are better than the large amount of alcohol recommended in the Pharmacopœia. The well-known controversy as to the specific gravity and aldehyde-content is referred to, the German opinion naturally being preferred to the English view.

It will be seen that no serious criticisms of the official monographs are offered, the remarks dealing merely with matters of detail.

Prescription Problem.

THE last exercise in this section was given in the *C. & D.*, November 27, 1915, p. 53. The response was poorer than usual. The correct transcription of the prescription is as follows:

Liq. strychniæ 3j.
Mist Am c Cinch 5viij
3ss t d s

The difficulty with most competitors was the second line. Quite a number read this as "aq. menth. pip.," and among other suggestions were "inf. gent. co.," "mist. quin. c. ferro," "mist. rhei co.," "mist. myrrh. c. ferro," "ext. malti c. ol." and "mist. calumb. c. nuc. vom." The following competitors send correct solution to the problem: Mr. B. Harris, c/o Mr. C. A. Stokes, 595 Fishponds Road, Bristol; Mr. F. Hemming, 15 Nightingale Road, Southsea; Mr. C. W. Kemsey-Bourne, 255 High Street, West Bromwich; Mr. J. W. Tippetts, 18 Eccleston Street, Belgravia, London, S.W. We award to each of these a copy of "Opening a Pharmacy" or any one of our Dictionary series of books.

The following facsimile prescription forms the subject of the next exercise. Postcard solutions should be sent not later than January 22. Prizes will be awarded at the discretion of the Editor, and in case of close competition the time of posting will be taken into account.

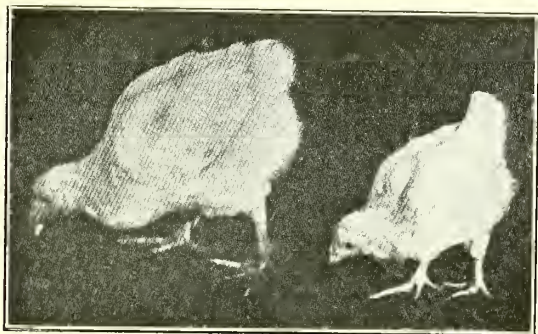
Handwritten transcription of the prescription:
Liq. strychniæ 3j.
Mist. Am. c. Cinch. 5viij
3ss t d s

The Seat of the Soul.

AT a time when the functions of the glands of the body were either unknown or little understood by the medical faculty the pineal gland was regarded as the seat of the soul. It is a soft, reddish body attached to the posterior part of the third ventricle of the brain, and little has been known about it. One of the Collected Papers from the Research Laboratory Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., is by Dr. Carey Pratt McCord on the gland in its relation to somatic, sexual, and mental development. In the course of this the following statement is made:

The pineal body (epiphysis cerebri), probably the remains of a parietal eye, is situated just beneath the splenium of the corpus callosum, resting on the anterior quadrigeminate bodies, and is attached by its base to the habenular commissure. The gland varies in size, shape, and pigmentation, and does not stand in any proportional relation to the size of the brain or size of the body. The pineal body contains glandular elements, but these are few and not well defined. The greatest post-natal development is in the first years of life, and as far as is known the gland is only functionally active in the pre-puberal life. On the assumption that tumors destroy the gland and deprive the body of the substances generated by it, the function of the gland is generally described as retarding and holding in abeyance too rapid development in childhood, of the body, mind, and sexual characteristics. When precocity in development appears in conjunction with pineal tumours it is attributed to lack of glandular secretion.

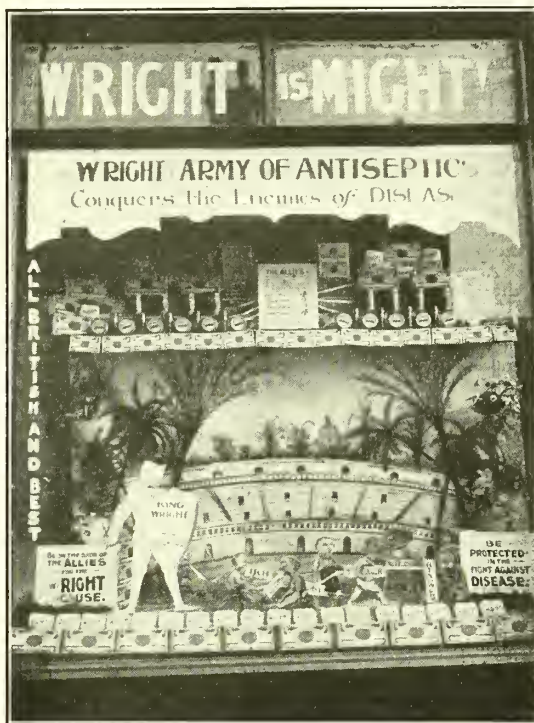
The paper contains experimental data of the results of feeding chickens and guinea-pigs with a trituration of the gland obtained from young cattle approximating three years old, the average weight of the gland being 2.14 grains. Two chickens incubated at the same time were used in an experiment, one of them receiving 10 milligrams (about 1/12 grain) of gland three times a week, this being mixed with sugar of milk, while the other got sugar of milk alone. The photograph which we reproduce of the two chickens shows very



markedly the effect of the feeding, the larger chicken having obtained the pineal gland, and the other none. At the end of the third week the pineal-fed chicken weighed 219.5 grams against 92.5 grams the weight of the other, and so it continued until the twelfth week, when the pineal-fed chicken weighed 925 grams and the control chicken 700 grams. Dr. McCord concludes that the administration of minute quantities of pineal tissue from young animals to young animals stimulates rapid growth of the body, but not beyond normal size. Also there are less well-established indications of precocity of mental and sexual development. It will thus be seen that while up to a point the experiments recall the effect of Mr. H. G. Wells's "Food of the Gods," the imagination of that novelist went considerably beyond natural possibilities; while it is apparent that where there is a deficiency of natural growth due to some impairment of the pineal gland, the organ itself may be a therapeutic remedy.

Chemists' Windows.

Photographs of windows sent to the Editor for reproduction should be accompanied by notes on how the displays were arranged.



An Allies Window.

The above is reproduced from a photograph of a window-display of Wright's Coal-tar Soap made by W. H. Harrison, pharmacist and optician, 34 Bridge Street, Hindley. The special features of the display are hand-painted background representing an arena (the scene of many combats in early times), above which are seen the tops of the City of Rome, St. Peter's, etc., in the distance. The floor of the window was covered with sand. The models of King Wright driving away the imps of evil typical of the various diseases were made from cardboard cut out and very cleverly painted. On the shelf above were arranged the various specialities of the Wright Coal-tar family. Special posters and hand-written cards for the occasion helped to complete a topical, effective, and most attractive window.

Scientific Progress.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

Oil of *Evdodia rutacarpa*.—Asahina and Kashiwaki ("Journ. Pharm. Soc. Japan," November 1915) have examined the essential oil distilled from the fruit of *Evdodia rutacarpa*. By fractional distillation under reduced pressure they isolated a terpene in a state of purity, which they believe to be different from any that have hitherto been isolated. It is a colourless liquid with a sharp odour, of the formula $C_{10}H_{16}$. By treatment with platinum black it yields dimethyl-octane, and is evidently an aliphatic terpene of the formula $C_{10}H_{16}$. It has been termed *evodene* by the authors. The following figures indicate its relationships to myrcene and ocimene, the two hitherto well-recognised aliphatic terpenes:

	Myrcene	Ocimene	Evodene
B.-pt. (20 mm.) ...	67°	81°	67°
Sp. gr. ...	0.8025	0.799	0.799
Ref. index ...	1.4673	1.4857	1.4843

Dihydromyrcene is identical with dihydro-ocimene, and yields a tetrabromide melting at 88°. The corresponding compound of dihydroevodene is liquid. The authors have also isolated from the fruit a crystalline substance, *evodiamine*, $C_{15}H_{17}N_3O$, melting at 278°. By heating this body with alcoholic potash it is resolved into a base of the formula $C_{11}H_{10}N_2$ and methyl-anthranilic acid.

Associations' Winter Session.

Other meetings are reported under Insurance Dispensing Reports.

Blackpool.—A meeting of the Blackpool and Fylde Pharmacists' Association was held on January 7 at the Palatine Hotel, Blackpool. Mr. J. W. Huddart (President) in the chair. There were also present twelve members. A long discussion took place on the retail prices of several "cut lines," and ultimately a provisional minimum retail price-list was drawn up, including all the most popular "cut lines." These will be communicated by circular to the members. Mr. Bailey (Hon. Secretary) asked all members to contribute to the Pharmaceutical Society's Benevolent Fund, as an acknowledgment of the annuity granted to an old chemist resident in Blackpool. It was decided to hold the annual meeting on February 5.

Chesterfield.—A meeting of the Chesterfield Pharmacists' Association was held on January 11. Mr. F. J. Houston in the chair. There were nine members present and Mr. J. H. Toplis, Hon. Secretary. A letter was read from Mr. Wm. H. Saunders, Liverpool, regarding the price of proprietary articles, and the meeting decided that the patent-medicine business should be placed on a sounder and more uniform basis, and that the present time is a most excellent opportunity for this. It was decided to write to Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones on the matter, and also to write to the firms whose preparations showed a very small profit, and ask them to place their proprietaries on the protected list of the P.A.T.A. Now that the new Lighting Order has come into force the members decided to close their shops at seven o'clock at night instead of 7.30 as formerly. It was reported that "Rep. mist." is still occurring on prescriptions from some districts, but the panel chemists at the meeting decided to refuse to accept these prescriptions. Price-revision was next gone into, and the retail prices of various drugs advanced to meet the increased cost.

Great Yarmouth.—The monthly meeting of the Great Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Association was held on January 6. Mr. A. E. Richmond in the chair. There were also present four members and Mr. J. Shearman (Hon. Secretary). A letter was read from Mr. W. H. Saunders, Liverpool, suggesting a scheme for the better regulation of the prices of patent medicines. The meeting favoured the idea of face-value for proprietary articles, and the Secretary was instructed to write to Mr. Glyn-Jones, of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, expressing the Association's agreement with the scheme and asking for help to carry it forward. Insurance and other matters were also considered.

Huddersfield.—Mr. V. Shaw presided over the monthly meeting of the Huddersfield Chemists' Association on January 11, when matters arising out of National Health Insurance dispensing were dealt with. A deputation was appointed, consisting of the President and Messrs. Walshaw and Russell, to attend a Yorkshire Conference shortly, called for the purpose of forming a strong federation of pharmacists to obtain better terms for National Health dispensing. The Association decided to withdraw application to the Insurance Committee and the Pharmaceutical Society to come under the arrangement for checking prescriptions, and some strong observations were made. One member went so far as to say that they had been misled by the Pharmaceutical Society in the circulars in regard to checking. The question of "Emergency dressings" led to another animated discussion. There was a general belief that the Insurance Commissioners had made up their minds to certain hard-and-fast lines and take no account of local conditions. Hence it is of little use in local Committees and chemists' Associations offering any suggestion with regard to payments for emergency dressings. These and other views were confirmed by Mr. R. C. Walshaw and Mr. J. B. Wood, who are members of the Insurance Committee. Mr. Walshaw tendered his resignation as Secretary to the Pharmaceutical Committee and as Joint Secretary of the Association, and it was eventually accepted with regret. Mr. S. D. Pickering was appointed to the former position.

London (N.).—The first meeting of the North London Pharmacists' Association in the New Year was held on January 6 at St. Padarn's, Holloway, the President (Mr. A. W. Bromley) in the chair. Mr. Herbert Skinner (Secretary) gave the usual monthly report, and a discussion arose regarding the continued delay over the settlement of the 1914 accounts in London. Mr. Tocher explained that the Insurance Committee is waiting for the transfer from the Sanatorium Fund. Mr. Matthews announced that earlier closing had been accomplished in St. Pancras, and Mr. Hearle stated that efforts are being made in Islington, while the Secretary had to admit failure in Crouch End,

owing to the opposition of Boots, Ltd. The chief subject of the meeting was *The Present Conditions of the Drug and Chemical Market, and How to Meet them*, but the introducer (Mr. J. Hearle) asked permission to entitle his remarks "A Review of the Trade Side of Pharmacy, with Some Suggestions Thereon." From the outset he laid it down that the justification of Associations lies in making it easier for pharmacists to live the life for which they have been trained, and he contended that the Association had largely contributed to this in North London. Proceeding, he divided the trading element into its component parts, and dealt with them sectionally, remorselessly exposing those points where interests clashed, and pointed out that it was the many—i.e., the retailers—who suffer, because they cannot bring sufficient combined strength to bear. The power of advertising has largely replaced the sale of orthodox drugs, and so rendered the pharmacist more of a shopkeeper than ever, while this gives the manufacturer his opportunity, which he has not failed to use. It is obvious that the retailer should seek to acquire some power in the manufacturing side of his calling to replace that which has been lost. The wholesaler came in for some scathing criticism, and the speaker offered some useful suggestions whereby the retailers could co-ordinate their energies and exercise greater influence. The "Drug Club" and its influence in maintaining prices was adversely criticised, as well as the cornering of supplies by outside agencies. Synthetics, distribution, and co-operative buying were dealt with in their turn. The laxity of many retailers in business affairs was amusingly illustrated, though the speaker was not slow to point the moral. A discussion followed, in which Messrs. Bromley, Wolff, Brumwell, Skinner, Keith, Kirkpatrick, and Bowie took part. Mr. Hearle replied, and suggested that a report from the Trade Secretary on the doings of the market each month, similar to that of the Secretary on the political aspect, would be a great advantage to members. A vote of thanks to the author of the paper was heartily accorded.

Western Chemists.—A whist-drive in aid of the Benevolent Fund was held by the Western Pharmacists' Association at the Restaurant Fraseati, Oxford Street, London, W., on January 12. The President (Mr. A. R. Melhuish) and Mrs. Melhuish received the members and guests, numbering about 130. Among the guests were Mr. E. White (President of the Pharmaceutical Society) and Mrs. White, Mr. and Mrs. John Keall, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Atkins, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Keith, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Goy, Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins, and Mr. Theakston, R.E. A pleasant evening was spent, supper being served on the balcony at half-time. The prize-winners were: *Ladies*, Mrs. Arrowsmith, Mrs. Barrett, and Mrs. J. A. Browne. *Gentlemen*, Mr. J. A. Hall, Mr. Harry Martin, and Mr. A. Gow. For the second gentleman's prize three players tied—Messrs. Cridland, C. A. Noble, and Harry Martin—and when the cards were cut to settle who should be the winner each of the players displayed an ace. A second cut awarded the prize to Mr. Martin. During the evening there was a collection for the Benevolent Fund, and this, together with any profit on the sale of tickets, is expected to total a substantial sum. Mr. Charles Brooks, the Social Secretary, took a large part in the arrangements which contributed to the success of the evening.

Women Pharmacists.—A meeting of the Association of Women Pharmacists was held on January 7 at Dr. Williams's Library, Gordon Square, London, W.C. There were present Mrs. Freke, Miss Heywood, Miss Andrews, Miss Loader, Miss Jacob, Miss Hughes, and others. Mrs. Freke (in the absence of Miss Buchanan) took the chair. Miss K. S. Loader gave an interesting and instructive lecture on *Medical Work in Fukien (China)*. She exhibited many excellent lantern-slides (some done expressly for her by native artists) to illustrate the lecture. Miss Loader showed how very strong the superstitions of the Chinese still are in the treatment of disease, the custom of destroying 50 per cent. of the girl babies immediately after birth, ancestor-worship, and many other curious customs which have been in use for several thousand years.

A SUBURBAN PHARMACIST has lost an old female customer because he happened to smile during her relation, for about the hundredth time, of her single tale of woe. He had heard the story so often with a sympathetic look that, for once in a way, he let other thoughts obtrude and was caught smiling. The association of years was ruptured in a moment. In the words of the man who lost the pleasure and profit of re-filling the phial at short intervals, "The pharmacist must look sorrowful or smile according to the changing moods of many of his customers, or away goes his trade. He cannot deal with his clients in the merely business-like way of other vendors on the same scale." Certainly no other retailer has so much to try his temper as the humble druggist has.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Council-meeting.

THE monthly meeting of the Council was held at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on January 12. The President referred to the death of Sir H. E. Roscoe, an honorary member of the Society, and also of Mr. Harold Dakin Rogers, son of Mr. F. A. Rogers, member of Council. A resolution of sympathy with Mr. Rogers was passed. A congratulatory resolution was sent to Sir Richard Robinson on the honour which the King has conferred upon him. The President announced that Mr. Rogers wished to be relieved of his position as Councillor, as he is no longer able to spare the necessary time for the work. The resignation was accepted with regret. Mr. J. T. Humphrey also resigned the editorship of the Society's "Journal" on account of ill-health. A letter was read from the National Health Insurance Commission regarding the position of chemists under the Derby Recruiting Scheme, but it did not throw any fresh light on the subject. Grants from the Benevolent Fund amounting to 85% were made to six applicants, and some handsome donations to the fund were announced. Appointments of staff were made to the new Central Checking Bureau, Mr. G. A. Mallinson, Manchester, being made superintendent.

THE Councillors present were: Mr. E. White (President), Mr. E. T. Neathercoat (Vice-President), Mr. W. H. Gibson (Treasurer), and Messrs. F. E. Bilson, A. S. Campkin, W. G. Cross, J. H. Cuff, W. L. Currie, F. J. Gibson, R. L. Gifford, J. P. Gilmour, A. Hagon, J. F. Harrington, J. Keall, L. M. Parry, P. F. Rowsell, F. P. Sargeant, T. A. White, and J. R. Young.

DEATHS.

The PRESIDENT referred to the death of Sir H. E. Roscoe, honorary member of the Society, who died in December (*C. & D.*, December 25, p. 47). His name, said the President, had been a household word in chemistry since most of those present were boys. The Society sincerely regretted to lose such a distinguished honorary member. Reference was also made to the death in action of Mr. Harold Dakin Rogers, son of Mr. F. A. Rogers, and a resolution of sympathy with Mr. Rogers was passed. This was carried in silence, the members upstanding.

SIR RICHARD ROBINSON.

The PRESIDENT then mentioned the honour of knighthood that has been conferred on Sir R. A. Robinson, a past President of the Society. He (the President) was glad to see a pharmacist recognised in this way. Sir Richard had been very active in public life, but was nevertheless connected with pharmacy very intimately. He proposed that a resolution of hearty congratulation be sent to Sir Richard.

Mr. YOUNG, in seconding the resolution, recalled that it was during Sir Richard Robinson's tenure of office that the business methods of the Council and the Committees were reorganised.

The resolution was carried.

ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS.

The election then took place of 171 members and thirty-nine student associates, and sixty-one members were restored to their former position. Two names were restored to the Register of Chemists and Druggists. The Registrar reported that during the month he had registered twenty-seven apprentices or students.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The request was granted of two students of the School of Pharmacy, who have enlisted, that they may resume their studies at the conclusion of the war.

Mr. Butchers, of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, sent a communication regarding the position of pharmacists in the Army. Some progress is being made in the matter of obtaining commissions for pharmacists, but those who desire these must possess other qualification than that of dispensers.

The Russian Society wrote regarding the employment of chemists in pharmacies in Russia, and suggesting that British chemists might take a course of Russian, so as to be in a position to occupy posts hitherto filled by Germans. The letter was referred to the General Purposes Committee.

The Scarborough and North Riding Pharmacists' Association wrote further in regard to the letter of October 18 (see *C. & D.*, December 4, 1915, p. 41), to which a full reply had not been received. After some remarks by Mr. SARGEANT, it was left to the President and Secretary to furnish replies to the various questions raised in the letter.

RESIGNATIONS

A letter was received from Mr. F. A. Rogers tendering his resignation as member of the Council as he is no longer able to spare the time necessary for the work. He regretted having to come to this decision, and acknowledged the personal kindness and real friendship of his colleagues on the Council and also the help he had received from the staff.

The PRESIDENT said he had since seen Mr. Rogers, and had been assured that the resignation could not be reconsidered. He moved a resolution that the Council accept the resignation with the greatest regret. He hoped that at some future time Mr. Rogers would be able to return to the Council.

The resolution was carried.

A letter was also received from Mr. J. T. Humphrey resigning his position as Editor of the Society's "Journal." This he did under medical advice.

The PRESIDENT recalled that owing to the precarious state of his health Mr. Humphrey had been given long leave of absence in the hope that he would recover. Mr. Humphrey's health had much improved, but his medical adviser warns him that to resume his duties would endanger his health again. The President added his personal regrets that the resignation is necessary.

Mr. ROWSELL and Mr. CROSS made further remarks, and it was left to the President to formulate a resolution expressing the Council's appreciation of Mr. Humphrey's services.

RECRUITING OF PHARMACISTS.

The Secretary reported that he had written to the National Health Insurance Commissioners regarding the position of chemists under the Derby Recruiting Scheme, and suggesting that the Commissioners should be consulted in this matter by the Advisory Committees which have been set up to assist the local military authorities. The reply, signed by Mr. S. P. Vivian, contains the following statement:

I am to point out that the list of "reserved occupations" (List D) which accompanied the Local Government Board's Circular of November 19, 1915, to Local Tribunals includes the occupation of "a chemist in the sense of a person dispensing medicines under the National Insurance Acts." As pointed out in the Local Government Board's Circular, persons engaged in an occupation in List D are provisionally exempted. The recruiting officer may raise a question whether the occupation of any man is, in fact, one of those included in List D, or whether it is necessary in the national interest that he be still retained in civil employment. If such a question is raised, the Local Tribunal are required to investigate the case and to report thereon with their recommendation to the Central Appeal Tribunal for decision.

It will be observed, therefore, that the function of the Local Tribunal in the case of a List D occupation is confined to investigating the case and reporting thereon to the Central Appeal Tribunal, and that it is only by the decision of the last-mentioned body that the provisional exemption conferred by the inclusion of the occupation in List D can be terminated.

It has already been stated in public announcements that the Central Tribunal will carry on its work in co-operation with the Government Departments concerned; and, in the

event of the case of a chemist in the sense of a person dispensing medicines under the National Insurance Acts being referred to the Central Tribunal, that body would, no doubt, take steps to ascertain the views of this Department. It would appear, therefore, that no useful purpose would be served by taking any such action as is suggested in your letter.

Mr. GILMOUR mentioned that he had been told by the local military authorities that an assistant of his, a qualified pharmacist, who had attested, would not be called up as he belonged to a reserved occupation. He (Mr. Gilmour) was not, however, satisfied with the reply.

Mr. ROWSELL mentioned the case of an assistant in a manufacturing wholesale house who had been refused exemption by the military authorities. In this case an appeal is to be entered with the Central Tribunal.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The TREASURER then submitted the report of the Finance Committee, of which the following is an abstract: The receipts of the General Fund during the month were 1,555*l.* 17*s.*, made up as follows: Penalties and costs, 105*l.* 14*s.*; "Journal," 11*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*; B.P. Codex, 18*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*; subscriptions, 11*l.* 11*s.*; registration fees, 77*l.* 14*s.*; school fees, 6*l.* 6*s.*; election of Pharmaceutical Committees, 3*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; certificates of qualification, 4*l.* 8*s.*; interest on loan, 14*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; dividend on War Stock, 115*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*; sundries, 66*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*; examination fees, 1,119*l.* 7*s.* After deducting the payments ordered at the last meeting there remained a balance of 594*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* The following amounts were recommended for payment: "Journal" and publications, 332*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; stationery and office expenses, 170*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*; current expenses, 500*l.*; salaries, etc., 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; school and examinations, 349*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*; law and professional charges, 19*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*—a total of 1,705*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* The balances on the Benevolent Fund were: Current account, 145*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* (recommended for payment, 5*l.*); donation account, 242*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*; Orphan Fund, 2*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* (debit balance).

The Treasurer called attention to the dividends received on War Stock, and also to the following special contributions to the Benevolent Fund: Mr. N. R. Hilton (Bognor), 4*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* (proceeds of weighing-machine); Mr. J. G. Walker (Streatham), 2*l.* 4*s.* (balance of the Medical Curriculum Fund); Mr. F. A. Rogers, 1*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* (from collecting-box); the Chemists' Assistants' Association, 14*s.* (proceeds of smoking-concert); Mr. R. G. Shaw (Leeds), 6*s.*; Mr. J. D. Jenkins (Cardiff), 13*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* (from weekly collection fund); Dorset County Pharmacists' Association, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mr. W. C. Sayers (Lewisham), 5*l.* 5*s.*; Harrogate Pharmaceutical Association, 15*l.*

BENEVOLENT FUND.

Mr. BILSON presented the report of the Benevolent Fund Committee, which recommended grants amounting to 85*l.* to six applicants for assistance. An orphan boy cannot be assisted, as the funds of the Orphan Fund are depleted at present.

Mr. ROWSELL suggested that if this is made public special donations could be allocated to the Orphan Fund.

The report was adopted.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented the report of the Library, Museum, School, and House Committee, which was of a formal character and included approval of an account of 4*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* for repairs.

PARLIAMENTARY AND GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE.

The report of this Committee dealt with the replies that have been sent to the Privy Council respecting the registration of apothecaries' assistants, the scheduling of barium carbonate, and a proposal to transfer to Part I. of the Poison Schedule preparations containing 0.75 per cent. or more of morphine. The Committee agreed that there is not sufficient evidence to justify the scheduling of barium carbonate, and in the other matters the replies were not made public.

LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The report of this Committee formed part of the report of the Parliamentary and General Purposes Committee.

The first part dealt with the setting up of the Central Checking Bureau. So far sixty-four Pharmaceutical Committees have entered into agreements for the checking of prescriptions, representing a total number of prescriptions of about twelve millions. Other Committees are prepared to come in. It was recommended that authority be given for the appointment of the staff. Mr. H. S. Phillips was suggested as Travelling Representative at 25*s.* a day, with railway expenses, and Mr. G. A. Mallinson, Manchester, was suggested as Superintendent at 450*l.* per annum. The recommendation to appoint a committee to deal with the prices of proprietary articles was discussed, but the opinion was arrived at that the Proprietary Articles Trade Association is the proper body to deal with this matter, and possesses the necessary machinery. It was agreed that the Pharmaceutical Society should take a more active part in the business side of pharmacy, and that the funds obtained from Pharmaceutical Committees should be kept distinct from the Society's finances. Various resolutions from local Associations were discussed dealing with the prices of proprietary articles, an allowance in the Drug Tariff for carriage in the country, and supporting British-made goods, and the inadequate remuneration under the new Tariff. One resolution from the North London Association dealing with the establishment charge was postponed until a later date. The stock-mixture formulæ which have been received from the British Medical Association are to be made up by Professor Greenish. The question of selection is to be left to a sub-committee.

The report was adopted.

This concluded the public business.

January Minor Examination.

We have received from the Registrar of the Society the following lists of persons who were granted Minor certificates at the recent examinations:

EDINBURGH.

Adamson, Robert J., Montrose	Hodge, W. D., McEwen, Old
Brown, William S., Glasgow	Cumnock
Cohen, Bennie, Johannesburg,	Mackinnon, Lachlan, Govan
South Africa	Murphy, Thomas J., Tranent
Cragg, T. A., Grange-over-	Ness, Edwin J. A., Paisley
Sands	Preston, David C., Glasgow
Dalglisch, David, Paisley	Smith, Sydney D., Glasgow
Dunn, Henry Martin, Sunder-	Taylor, Adam, Peterculter
land [now Gloucester]	Taylor Alexander, Philipstoun
Edwards, Cyril, Bulwell	Templar, Stanley Francis, East
Evans, William J., Liverpool	London, South Africa
Goodswen, J. S. Tennyson,	Wain, Cecil A., Rotherham
Redcar	Wainstein, Arthur I., Glasgow

LONDON.

Aplin, Howard S., Trowbridge	John, Dinah, Port Talbot
Bamforth, Mary L., Warrington	Jones, David, Llandyssul
Beynon, O. G. R., Pontardulais	Jones, Evan R., Abersoch
Bowen, James E., Llanuwchllyn	Jones, James A., Wrexham
Brooker, Percy W., Sevenoaks	Jones, John Rees, Mardy
Butterfield, E. R., Harrogate	Jordan, K. E., Wandsworth
Chamberlain, H. E., Leicester	Knighton, Horace, Manchester
Chatfield, Sidney E., Brighton	Leedam, Cyril H., Burnley
Collings, Richard, Islington	Lidgett, George W., Lincoln
Conway-Hughes, G., Streatham	Lifschitz, Joseph, Whitechapel
Coombes, G. L. W., Great	Limon, Henry, Hailsham
Missenden	Lockwood, Norman V., Burley-
Cottee, Henry R., Nottingham	in-Wharfedale
Cumming, Patrick G., Forfar	Lunt, S. W., Weston-super-
Dalkin, R. G. S., Stockport	Mare
Dilworth, V. J., St. Helens	Lynch, Cecilia K., Pallas
Dixon, William L., Sheffield	Green
Edwards, John, Birkenhead	Oglesby, Frank L., Scarborough
Edwards, Robert M., Luton	Pocock, Harold E., Birmingham
Evans, Bertie T., Cardiff	Rawlings, William H., Bristol
Eves, Alfred James, Greenodd	Richards, Percy C., Penzance
Fantom, William C., Stockport	Rose, Frederick S., Croydon
Fargher, Frank C., Douglas	Skou, Bertel, Denmark
Fox, Abraham E., Batley	Smalley, Charles H., Rhyl
Fullam, Clifford T., Hornsea	Smith, James, Corringham
Glennie, Robert S., Finchley	Smith, J. R., Kirby Stephen
Green, William H., Coventry	Smith, W. H., Glastonbury
Greenhalgh, E. P., Morecambe	Spackman, G. F., St. Davids
Griffin, Horace W., Boston	Spalton, F. L., Doncaster
Harris, Gordon, Cottenham	Spooner, William C., Brockley
Harrison, Wesley W., Harrogate	Taylor, Amy Adeline, Leeds
Hart, Harry Edwin, Clapham	Thomas, Cyril C., Swansea
Harvey, M. B., Kentish Town	Tucknott, W. A., Newhaven
Hewerdine, W. H., Retford	Underwood, Leon C., Clapham
Holtom, Alfred L., Birmingham	Widdon, J. R., Ashton-under-
Hyde, Alfred G., Derby	Lyne
James, B. E., Port Talbot	Wood, F. Victor, Sleights
James, Enoch W., Borth	Wood, William, Southall

Trade Report.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

42 Cannon Street, E.C., January 13, 6.30 p.m.

BUSINESS has now been resumed in all departments of produce, and public auctions are in full swing again, but trading so far has not developed in the manner anticipated. So far many products stand at extremely high and in some instances dangerous values that unusual caution has to be exercised in dealing; in spite of this fact, the tendency of prices generally is towards a further advance; especially is this the case with regard to fixed oils like castor, coconut, cottonseed, colza, soya, and palm. Medicinal chemicals present few changes. Cocaine is dearer and in more inquiry; milk-sugar and quinine are firmer; phenacetin and phenazone continue in fair demand. Japanese refined camphor has been dealt in largely at rising prices. Sal ammoniac has advanced 5s. per ton; sulphur is firmer on higher Sicilian freights; alum and copperas are almost unobtainable. Among drugs ergot and common natural liquorice-root are easier; eucalyptus oil is firmer; menthol firm, and turmeric much dearer. The chief alterations are as under:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Aloes (Cape)	Camphor	Ergot	Anise oil (star)
Cocaine	(Jap. ref.)	Lime-juice	Cardamoms
Coconut oil	Eucalyptus oil	Liquorice-root	Cloves
Cottonseed oil	Honey (Jam.)	(common nat.)	Sarsaparilla
Chillies	Kola	Methyl sali-	(native
Dragon's blood	Menthol	cybate	Jamaica)
(reed)	Milk-sugar		Turpentine
Gamboge	Quinine (sec.		
Ginger	hands)		
Linseed oil	Soya oil		
Nutmegs	Sulphur		
Palm oil			
Rape oil			
Resorcin			
Sal ammoniac			
Senna (T.V)			
Tragacanth			
Turmeric			

Cablegram.

NEW YORK, January 13.—Business in drugs is fair. Peppermint oil in tins is dearer at \$1.95 per lb. Burdock-root is lower at 18c. and gentian easier at 18c. Copaiba balsam has been advanced to 44c. Cascara sagrada is firmer at 7c., and buckthorn-bark has been advanced to 55c. Long buchu-leaves are dearer at \$1.30. Arnica-flowers are easier at 35c. per lb.

AGAR-AGAR.—A lot of 21 bales Japanese strip mostly sold at 1s. 7½d. for No. 3 Kobe, 1s. 8d. for No. 2 Kobe, and 2s. 4d. subject for Yokohama No. 2. Privately sellers quote No. 1 Kobe strip at 1s. 10a. c.i.f.

ALMOND OIL.—There is a continued scarcity of essential bitter almond oil, and the value is about 36s. per lb.; artificial is also extremely scarce.

ALUM.—Makers are unable to quote, and what business there is, is confined to second-hand parcels at extremely high prices.

AMMONIA SULPHATE.—London is 2s. 6d. firmer at 17l. 5s. net, naked, at works, for 25-per-cent. ammonia for prompt delivery; Hull, prompt, 24-per-cent. is unchanged at 17l. 15s.; Liverpool is 18l.; and Leith is 18l. per ton in bags f.o.b., less 3½ per cent.

ARROWROOT.—The sales include 1,500 barrels St. Vincent at from 2½d. to 3½d. per lb.

BALSAM PERU remains firm at from 21s. to 21s. 6d. net on spot.

BROMIDES.—The demand this year has not yet opened to any extent; dealers ask 25s. to 25s. 6d. for potassium.

CAFFEINE has been in good inquiry, and sales have been made at 48s. per lb. from dealers' hands.

CAJUPUT OIL.—The spot value of native Singapore is about 4s. per lb.; it is said that Holland has prohibited exports.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—During the past fortnight a very good spot and arrival business has been done, the sales including Japanese refined 2½-lb. slabs at from 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 8½d. on the spot; also ¼-oz. tablets at 2s., with 2s. 1d. asked. To arrive slabs for December-January shipment have been sold at from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.; February-March at 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 7d. c.i.f.; March-April at 1s. 6½d. c.i.f., and April-May 1s. 6½d. c.i.f.; also ¼-oz. tablets at 1s. 8d. c.i.f. for January-February.

CAMPHOR OIL.—The value of white light essential oil is about 70s. on the spot. In auction 50 cases of white light essential Japanese were bought in at 65s. per cwt.

CAPSICUMS.—At auction 223 bales Bombay offered, and 28 sold at 15s. to 20s. for mouldy and perished.

CASSIA LIGNEA.—At auction 400 cases (naval prize) sold at from 55s. to 56s. per cwt. for fair selected Chinese.

CASTOR OIL.—In Liverpool good seconds Calcutta remain scarce, and for lots out of the next arrival 9d. per lb. is asked.

CEDARWOOD OIL is offered at from 1s. to 1s. 1d. per lb. for American as to quantity.

CHILLIES.—At auction in Liverpool 143 bags Sierra Leone sold at from 114s. to 115s. per cwt. ex quay. At auction in London 11 bags good Zanzibar sold at 126s., being dearer.

CHIRETTA.—The nominal value on spot is about 7d. without demand. Dearer rates of freight from Calcutta may be reflected in higher prices later.

CINCHONA.—Further particulars of the tender to take place at Amsterdam on Wednesday, January 19, show that 10,080 packages, weighing 867,583 kilos., will be on offer; this represents the equivalent of 53,983 kilos quinine sulphate. The average percentage of drug is 6.22. At the auction of pharmaceutical bark on January 20, 1,919 packages, weighing 121,398 kilos., will be offered, representing 3,794 kilos. quinine. The bark consists of 109,656 kilos. Succirubra, 9,782 kilos. Robusta, and 1,960 kilos. hybrid, of which 72,413 kilos. are root-bark. At the drug-auction four bales of Succirubra quill sold at 7d. per lb.

CLOVES have been quiet, with sales of fair Zanzibar at 7½d. to 7½d. per lb. on spot; to arrive October-December shipment is quoted 6½d. c.i.f., and January-March 6½d. c.i.f. d.w. At auction 288 bales sold without reserve at 7d. to 7½d. for fair bright, and 6½d. to 6½d. for dark.

COCAINE.—With more inquiry, and a substantial advance in U.S.A., holders are quoting 15s. 6d. to 16s. per oz. net for hydrochloride.

COCA-LEAVES.—The exports of coca from Java to Europe during December 1915 amounted to 1,613 packages, against 1,967 packages in December 1914; the total exports (January-December 1915) were 20,276 packages, against 24,392 packages in 1914.

COCOA-BUTTER.—At auction 600 bales Blooker brand, were bought in at 1s. 9d. per lb. Privately, sellers of English quote 2s.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on January 3 that as is usual at this period of the year the market is nominal, and the quotation for finest non-congealing medicinal oil is 335s. per barrel c.i.f. terms.

COPPER SULPHATE remains unchanged at 45l. 10s. per ton for January-February delivery for usual Liverpool brands.

COPPERAS.—The value is nominal at about 100s. per ton.

CREAM OF TARTAR is very quiet at 185s. per cwt. for 98-per-cent. powder.

DIAMIDOPHENOL is quoted at 90s. per lb.

ERGOT.—Easier, good sound Russian offering at 2s. 5d. and new sound Spanish at 2s. 7d. per lb. on the spot.

EUCALYPTUS OIL.—A considerable amount of quiet buying has taken place lately, and the general asking is now 2s. per lb. for good test. Holders of the parcels now landing are not anxious to sell in view of the strong advices from primary sources.

ECONYMUS-BARK.—Sales have been made at 1s. 9d. net on spot.

GENTIAN remains in the previous difficult position as regards supplies, and orders sent to France remain unexecuted on account of lack of labour.

GINGER.—The sales in Liverpool include fifteen tons Sierra Leone in store at 30s. per cwt.; on the spot Cochin washed

is quoted at 35s., Calicut 32s. 6d. to 34s., "C." 45s., cases 47s. 6d., "B." 75s. per cwt.

HYDRASTIS is quoted from 21s. 6d. to 22s. net on spot. Two packages in auction were limited at 22s. 6d. per lb. net.

JUNIPER-BERRY OIL.—B.P. is quoted at 10s. per lb.

LIME-JUICE.—West Indian is quoted at from 2s. 7d. to 2s. 10d. per gal. on the spot; fair supplies are available.

LIQORICE-ROOT.—Some arrivals of common natural Spanish having taken place, spot prices are easier at about 40s. to 42s. 6d.; on the other hand, good cut decort. is very scarce, and held for about 82s. 6d. In the drug-auction 20 bales of sea-damaged sold on account of whom it may concern at from 30s. to 35s. per cwt. Seven bales of common natural decorticated were limited at 40s. per cwt.

MENTHOL is firm at 12s. 3d. to 12s. 6d. per lb. on the spot; to arrive Kobayashi-Suzuki for February-March shipment has been at 12s. 3d. c.i.f. and Japanese dementholised oil at 4s. 3d. e.i.f. In the drug-auction nine cases of Nagoika brand were bought in at 12s. 3d. per lb.

The exports from Japan during October were 19,960 kin, valued at 108,823 yen, and for the ten months ended October 31 the figures were:

	1913	1914	1915
Kin ...	179,503	242,044	267,918
Yen ...	2,445,074	1,680,925	1,477,632

The destinations were as follows:

To	1913 Kin	1914 Kin	1915 Kin
British India ...	7,673	11,656	19,765
Great Britain... ..	52,586	37,750	49,862
France	25,085	17,829	40,186
Germany	61,639	82,600	—
U.S.A.	25,936	80,932	134,128
Other countries ...	6,584	11,297	23,977
Kin	179,503	242,044	267,918

MILK-SUGAR is tending firmer, up to 74s. per cwt. having been paid for best white powder.

OILS (FIXED).—The advance in linseed, coconut, cottonseed, soya, and palm oils continues to be a feature. *Linseed* is strong and 2s. 6d. dearer at 44s. 6d. in pipes and 45s. 6d. in barrels on the spot; January is 44s. 6d. *Cottonseed* is 3s. 3d. higher at 45s. 6d. for crude in pipes on spot, 51s. for refined in pipes, and at from 52s. to 53s. for sweet refined in barrels. *Ceylon Coconut* is 3s. dearer at 55s. for pipes and to 57s. in hogsheads, both on spot; Cochin is 2s. higher at 56s. to 58s. on spot, and London pressed is 1s. 6d. higher at 50s. Ordinary brown crude *Rape* oil is scarce and nominal at 52s.; British refined in barrels is 3s. higher at 55s.; Japan in cases is nominally 46s. c.i.f. *Soya* oil has advanced 2s. to 40s. for Manchurian in cases in London. *Hull* (spot) extracted is 1s. dearer at 41s.; *Lagos Palm* on the spot has advanced 4s. to 49s., and in *Liverpool* 44s. 6d. is quoted for January-February. *Japanese Fish* oil is 2s. higher at 27s. spot.

OPIMUM still remains strong, the value of Turkish on the spot being from 35s. to 35s. per lb., and for Persian (10-per-cent.) the value is about 25s. 6d. per lb. on the spot; supplies are coming in very slowly from the interior of Persia to the Gulf ports.

PHENACETIN remains in fair demand, sellers asking from 62s. 6d. to 65s. per lb.

PHENAZONE is quoted at from 70s. to 72s. per lb.

PINE-NEEDLE OIL.—Genuine Siberian is very scarce on the spot, and further supplies are difficult to obtain; the spot value is about 9s. 6d. per lb. from second-hands.

QUICKSILVER.—Steady, at from 16l. 12s. 6d. to 16l. 15s. per bottle. The following are Mr. Alex. H. Pickering's annual statistics:

	Imports. Bottles.	Exports. Bottles.	Price.	
			Highest. £ s. d.	Lowest. £ s. d.
1906 ...	38 823	27 712	7 7 6	6 17 0
1907 ...	39 448	29 465	8 5 0	6 15 0
1908 ...	43 605	22 348	8 10 0	7 12 6
1909 ...	43 163	22 050	9 17 6	7 19 0
1910 ...	44 595	24 748	9 15 0	7 9 0
1911 ...	46 547	31 438	10 0 0	7 10 0
1912 ...	47 261	32 240	8 12 6	7 3 6
1913 ...	45 348	26 815	7 15 0	7 0 0
1914 ...	37 568	22 975	11 5 0	6 10 0
1915 ...	40 579	13 020	18 10 0	11 0 0

Estimated consumption United Kingdom, 15,000 bottles per annum.

POTASH PERMANGANATE is quoted at from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per lb. on the spot, as to seller.

POTASHES.—Supplies from Canada come to hand slowly; first Montreal are worth 147s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot.

QUILLAIA remains firm at from 38l. to 39l. per ton ex store *Liverpool*. For 60 bags of crushed 47s. 6d. per cwt. was wanted on the London auction.

QUININE.—The advancing market in the United States, from whence a cable has been received quoting 6s., gives a firm undertone to the spot market, and 3s. 6d. per oz. has repeatedly been paid from second-hands closing buyers.

SAL AMMONIAC has been advanced 5s. per ton to 60l. for first lump, and to 58l. for second lump; crushed is 2l. per ton more.

SALICYLATES.—For salicylic-acid powder of U.S.P. quality holders ask from 21s. to 21s. 6d. per lb. on the spot, and for salicylate of soda values are from 21s. 6d. to 22s. per lb.

SASSAFRAS-BARK.—Business has been done at 9d. net on spot.

SERPENTARY-ROOT is offered at 1s. 10d. net on spot.

SHELLAC is steady, TN Orange on spot offering at from 80s. to 81s., good 82s., and fine orange 92s. 6d. to 95s.; free AC Garnet is 76s., and G.A.L. 72s. 6d.

SQUILL.—Current spot values are about 50s. for good white, 45s. for ordinary, and 35s. for brown.

SULPHUR.—The freights on sulphur from Sicily having been raised from January 1, spot prices have been advanced 10s. per ton, dealers asking 11l. 10s. to 12l. per ton for flowers and 10s. less for *roll* ex wharf London.

TARTARIC ACID still remains at 2s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

TONKA-BEANS.—Sales of good frosted Angostura have been made by dealers at 4s. per lb. In the drug-auction four cases of foxy Para were offered and bought in at 1s. 6d. per lb.

TRAGACANTH.—Retail lots of fine white have changed hands at from 46l. to 50l. per cwt., an advance of about 5l. on previous rates, and there are further buyers. A good business has also been done to America in common qualities at an advance of 1l. per cwt.

TURNERIC has sharply advanced, owing to higher Indian freights and scarcity: some ask 5s. to 7s. 6d. per cwt. more, including 32s. 6d. to 35s. for good bright Madras finger, and 25s. to 27s. 6d. for Bengal and Cochin finger. Madras bulbs are quoted at from 20s. to 22s. 6d., and split Cochin bulbs 20s. per cwt. on the spot.

TURPENTINE on balance shows a decline of 3s. per cwt., closing at 54s. 3d. for American on the spot.

London Drug-auctions.

Commercial Sale-rooms,

Mincing Lane, E.C., January 13.

The drug-auctions were resumed to-day after an interval of six weeks, when fair supplies were brought forward, but only a moderate quantity sold, buying not being pronounced. Cape aloes being scarce, realised an irregular advance of 1s. to 3s. per cwt., especially on the commoner grades. Star aniseed oil sold cheaply without reserve. Sumatra benzoin was in fair demand at generally firm prices, and, although Siam is plentiful, prices do not ease. Cardamoms were flat, and lower prices would have to be accepted in order to accomplish business. Casearilla brought previously firm rates, and for dragon's-blood in reed there was keen competition; no re-boiled lump was offered. Ergot hangs fire, and the tendency is easier. Siam gamboge, being searee, realised an advance of 20s. to 22s. 6d. Jamaica honey sold with good competition at an advance of fully 1s. per cwt. Ipecacuanha was neglected in auction, there being no desire to either buy or sell. Liquorice-root was tending easier. Myrrh was in more demand at cheap rates. Orange-peel has been selling more freely privately. Rhubarb is in heavy supply, but the price of High-dried is well maintained. Native Jamaica sarsaparilla is fully 2d. cheaper owing to the much larger supply, and grey Jamaica is about steady. Tinnevely senna realised an advance of from 1½d. to 2d. per lb., compared with the previous auction prices, but private prices were not maintained. Beeswax of all descriptions is flat and quite neglected. The following table shows the amount of goods offered and sold:

Offered		Sold		Offered		Sold	
Agar-agar	36	...	11	Anise	10	...	0
Ajowan-seed	36	...	0	Anise, star	56	...	0
Albumen	3	...	3	Anise oil, star	49	...	26
Aloes—				Anatto-seed	201	...	0
Cape	50	...	50	Apricot kernels	27	...	0
Mocha	14	...	0	Araroba	10	...	0
Socotrine	10	...	0	Areca	26	...	0
Zanzibar	29	...	3	Bael-fruit	2	...	0

Offered Sold			Offered Sold		
Balsam tolu	24	0	Jalap	35	0
Benzoin—			Juniper-berries ..	100	25
Palembang	38	0	Kamala	11	0
Siam	45	2	Kola	45	45
Sumatra	298	23	Laurel leaves	1	1
Black-haw bark ..	3	0	Lime-juice (pns.) ..	26	0
Buchu	22	0	Liquorice powder ..	145	0
Calumba	188	0	Liquorice-root	122	20
Camphor (ref.)	84	59	Mandrake	11	0
Camphor oil	50	0	Menthol	9	0
Cannabis indica ..	8	0	Mint oil (Jap.)	10	0
Cantharides (Ch.) ..	10	0	Myrrh	83	44
Cardamoms and			Nux vomica	20	11
seed	546	72	Olibanum	179	0
Cascara sagrada ..	546	33	Orange-peel	33	*11
Cascarilla	26	20	Papain	8	0
Cashew-nuts	130	0	Patchouli-leaves ..	4	4
Cinchona	4	4	Poppy-seed	41	0
Cinnamon oil	14	11	Purce	6	0
Coca-leaves	33	13	Quillaia, cut	60	0
Cocculus ind.	20	0	Rhubarb—		
Cochmeal	10	0	Chinese	139	21
Cod-liver oil—			Ch. Rhap	10	0
Norwegian	22	0	Rosebuds	20	0
Newfoundland ..	6	0	Sarsaparilla—		
Colocynth pulp ..	18	0	Grey Jam	42	15
Condurango	10	3	Honduras	8	0
Croton-seed	17	0	Lima	27	6
Cubebs	74	0	Mexican	18	0
Cuttlefish-bone ..	71	0	Native Jam	68	33
Damiana	5	0	Seedlac	92	6
Dill-seed	15	0	Senega	41	0
Dragon's-blood ..	53	6	Senna and pods—		
Egg-yolk	51	0	Alex	59	14
Elecampane	7	0	Timnevelly	590	504
Elemi	20	0	Soy	13	0
Ergot	18	0	Stavesacre	18	0
Galangal	80	10	Tamarinds	25	0
Gamboge	26	26	Tonka-beans	15	0
Golden seal	2	0	Tragacanth	86	0
Guaiacum	3	0	Turmeric	15	*15
Gum acacia	120	*16	Valerian (Jap.) ..	20	0
Gum accroides	4	4	Vermilion	2	0
Gum sandarac	23	0	Wax (bees')—		
Henna	10	0	Benguela	7	0
Honey—			East African	446	6
Californian	9	0	East Indian	186	0
Cuban	24	24	Jamaica	42	0
Honolulu	118	118	Japan	10	0
Jamaican	312	367	Madagascar	152	0
Japanese	20	0	Mozambique	247	0
San Domingo	25	11	Portuguese	70	0
West Indian	12	12	Spanish	9	0
Ipecacuanha—			West Indian	4	4
Cartagena	32	0	Wax, veg., Jap. ..	20	0
Matto Grosso ..	3	0	Wild-cherry bark ..	7	0
Irish moss	5	0			

* Sold privately.

ALBUMEN.—Two cases of fair sold at 2s. 11d. per lb. A single case of small dusty Chinese hen sold at 2s. 11d. per lb.

ALOE.—Cape sold at an advance of 1s. to 4s. per cwt.; good bright hard firsts realised 35s. 6d. to 37s. 6d.; fair firsts, 34s. to 36s. 6d.; fair firsts, slightly drossy, 34s.; good seconds, part dull, 33s. to 35s. 6d. Above prices were very irregular, a considerable advance being paid later in the auction for the commoner qualities, as compared with the opening prices. Three cases of Zanzibar sold at from 65s. to 70s. per cwt. for dull livery and partly drossy.

ANISE OIL.—A lot of 24 cases of the Red Ship brand of B.P. quality sold at from 3s. to 3s. 1d. per lb. without reserve.

BALSAM TOLU.—A fair quantity was on offer, but nothing sold. It is selling privately at from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. per lb.

BENZON.—Quiet; of Sumatra eight cases of good fair almondy seconds sold at from 7l. 5s. subject to 7l. 12s. 6d. per cwt., and eight cases middling seconds at 6l. 7s. 6d. to 6l. 12s. 6d. partly subject; three cases country cut sold at from 5l. 10s. to 5l. 17s. 6d. per cwt. Of Siam, two cases dusty siftings realised 11l. per cwt.; pea size was held at 16l., and small to bold good free well-flavoured almonds at 23l. 10s. per cwt.

CAMPOR.—A parcel of 50 cases Japanese refined 2½-lb. slabs sold at 1s. 8d. per lb., one lot 1s. 7½d., the lot being a naval prize. Nine cases of 2-oz. tablets sold at 1s. 9½d. per lb., subject to approval.

CANTHARIDES.—For 10 cases Chinese 4s. 3d. per lb. was the limit.

CARDAMOMS met practically no demand, and prices were generally in buyers' favour; for extra bold fine pale 5s. 10d. was refused; small pale sold at 1s. 9d.; tiny good to fine pale, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d. *Splits* extra the description mostly in demand, they included extra bold fine pale at 4s. 3d.; medium to bold pale splits, 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d.; small and medium splits, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.; brown split and pickings, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. Ceylon Malabar small and medium brown, 1s. 8d. Genuine Bombay seed was held at 2s.; fair sold at 2s., and pale at 1s. 6d.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Fair sound bark was limited at 55s., and about 15 cwt. of good bright thin, but partly sea and oil damaged, sold at from 47s. 6d. down to 32s. 6d.

CASCARILLA realised good prices, 20 bales of small partly lean and stringy bark selling at 78s. per cwt.

CINNAMON-LEAF OIL.—Eleven cases sold at 3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d. per lb., and dark at 3s. per lb.

COCA-LEAVES sold cheaply, 13 bales of Java (Truxillo character) selling at 3½d. five bales at 2½d. per lb., and for 10 cases of green Ceylon-Huanuco 1s. 3d. was wanted.

COCULUS INDICUS.—For 22 bags fair E.I. 22s. per cwt. was asked.

COLOCYNTH.—Good pale pulped was limited at 3s. 3d. per lb.

CONDURANGO.—For seven bags of fair sound a bid of 11d. was refused, 1s. being wanted. Three bags of sea-damaged sold at 8d. per lb.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—No reboiled offered. There was good competition for six cases of fair red, which brought the much higher price of from 13l. 5s. to 13l. 10s. (one lot 13l. 12s. 6d.).

GALANGAL.—Of 20 bales offered 10 sold at 30s. per cwt.

GAMBOGE was from 20s. to 22s. 6d. per cwt. dearer, a line of 26 cases selling at from 16l. to 16l. 2s. 6d. per cwt. for good slightly blocky Siam pipe, and for darker and slightly mixed ditto 15l. 10s. was paid.

GUAIACUM.—Three barrels were offered and bought in at 1s. per lb. for fair glassy slightly drossy block.

GUM ARABIC.—A few bags of slightly woody Chatti were limited at 35s. per cwt.

GUM GRASS-TREE.—Four bags dust sold without reserve at 7s. per cwt.

HONEY.—Jamaica met with good competition at an advance of fully 1s. per cwt., ordinary dark to good pale brown set in barrels realising from 32s. to 37s. (cases 38s. 6d.); dark liquid 32s. to 32s. 6d. Twenty cases of nice pale smooth set Japanese were limited at 6d. per lb. A line of 118 cases pale setting Honolulu sold at from 32s. to 33s. 6d. per cwt. Of Cuban 24 casks brown set sold at from 34s. to 35s., and for 25 casks of San Domingo from 32s. to 42s. 6d. was paid. Twelve cases of common dark West Indian liquid sold at 32s. per cwt.

IPECACUANHA.—Three bales of fair lean Matto Grosso were retired at 24s. per lb., the broker intimating he would "take less." Thirty-two bales Cartagena were offered; 16s. will readily buy fair quality, which is the price asked and paid privately.

JALAP.—The limit placed on four bags containing 17 per cent. of resin was 1s. 7d. per lb. A further 11 bales offered testing 9.8 per cent., for which 9½d. was wanted.

JUNIPER-BERRIES.—A parcel of 100 bags fair but slightly soft offered, of which 25 were knocked down at 18s. 6d. per cwt. net and gross for net. Privately Italian are quoted at 16s. 6d. per cwt.

KAMALA.—A bid of 10d. is to be submitted for a single bag, for which the limit is 1s. per lb.

KOLA sold at firm rates, 45 packages West Indian realising from 6d. to 6½d. per lb., with two lots at 5d. and 5½d.

LAUREL-LEAVES.—A single bale of French sold at 29s. per cwt., with competition.

MYRRH.—Four cases of small Aden sorts sold at 50s. per cwt., subject to seller's approval; 40 bales of small reddish, partly blocky, Somali sorts sold at 35s. per cwt., also subject.

NUX VOMICA.—Twenty bags of dull and dark Bombay sold at 20s. per cwt.

OLIBANUM.—Four bags of fair siftings sold at 29s. per cwt., and six cases of pale pea size were limited at 27s.

PATCHOULI-LEAVES.—Four bales of fair quality sold at 6½d. per lb.

RHUBARB.—The chief sales were without reserve parcels, and included 9 cases Canton, the medium to bold (also small and trimming) round of which went at from 2s. (one lot 2s. 1d.) and the flat at 1s. 11d.; the fracture was mostly three-quarters pinky. A further 12 cases also sold without reserve, comprising a case of medium round Shensi

with three-quarters fair pinky fracture at 3s. 5d., and three cases medium to bold flat at 2s. 10d. Cauton sold at from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 11d. for mostly two-thirds grey fracture, and for spongy pickings 1s. 4d. was paid. Flat High-dried was limited at from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d., and enough round at 9d. to 9½d.

SARSAPARILLA.—Grey Jamaica was about steady, 17 bales being disposed of at from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. (part subject) for partly rough and coarse to fair fibrous; middling grey, part mouldy, sold at from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. Native Jamaica was in much larger supply, and a concession of fully 2d. per lb. was made, 8d. to 9d. being paid for dull and inferior red and yellow mixed, and 10d. to 10½d. for fair red; one lot of low yellow sold at 7d. Six bales Lima-Jamaica realised 1s. 7d., and for Mexican 9d. was wanted.

SENEGA.—A fair quantity was on offer at 2s. 2d. per lb. net.

SENNA. Tinnevely met with keen competition at an advance of 1d. to 2d. per lb. compared with previous auction prices, but not with the rates paid privately. Three bales of fine bold green sold at 11½d., and two bales of not so bold at 10½d. Ordinary small to fair greenish sold at from 7½d. to 9d., and inferior to common small at from 5½d. to 7d. Pods, damaged to fair sound, 6d. to 8½d. Of Alexandrian, three cases of very good green whole leaf sold at 2s. per lb. Nine bales of siftings went at 7d., and two bales of Mecca pods went at 6d. per lb.

WAX, BEES', is extremely slow of sale. A fair quantity of Jamaica was on offer at 7l. 15s., but there was no bid. Four packages of West Indian sold at from 6l. to 7l. 10s. as to quality. Fair bleached Calcutta was limited at 9l. per cwt.

Heavy Chemicals.

Manchester, January 12.

The opening weeks of the year have started with some promise, but business is greatly interfered with owing to a large number of works being under Government control, and the great difficulty experienced by consumers and merchants in obtaining deliveries when purchases are made. Heavy alkalis are quite nominal in most cases. Bleaching-powder is generally quoted 15l. to 15l. 10s. per ton for softwood casks; white caustic soda, 76 to 77 per cent., is 16l. 10s. per ton, lower strengths 20s. per ton lower; bicarbonate of soda, 5l. 10s. 6d. per ton; soda-crystals are 60s. to 65s. per ton; ammonia alkali, 2l. 19s. 6d. to 3l. 10s. per ton—all on rails at works. Bichromate of soda is quoted 8½d. per lb., and borax 25l. per ton, ground 20s. per ton extra. Sulphate of potash is firm at 45l. to 50l. per ton. Alum is almost unobtainable, except against contract; lump is nominally 9l. and ground 10l. per ton. Rectified sulphuric acid is practically off the market. White acetate of lead is quoted 70l., and nitrate of lead at 63l. 10s. to 64l. per ton. Sulphate of copper is firmer for prompt delivery at 45l. 5s. to 45l. 10s. per ton, according to delivery. Sulphate of ammonia is 17l. 12s. 6d. per ton, on rails, Manchester; forward, 5s. per ton more.

Continental Drug and Chemical Markets.

The following notes chiefly refer to the Hamburg and Berlin markets under date up to December 29, 1915:

ACETANILIDE.—Makers have been obliged to advance the price to m.38.5 per 100 kilos., and only limited quantities can be delivered.

AGAR-AGAR.—First strip is in active demand; large quantities have, however, been imported, so that the price has not advanced above from m.875 to m.900. Ordinary has been sold at m.8.25 per kilo.

AMMON. CARB.—Though the demand remains very active, prices are lower in consequence of large quantities being offered by neutral countries—viz., at from m.265 to m.275 per 100 kilos. for powdered for prompt delivery; powdered for January delivery is m.215 to m.220, and March 150.

AMMON. CHLOR. has advanced in price, in consequence of active demand and the high prices that must be paid for raw material; c.p. crystals are quoted at m.90, white crystals (70 to 75 per cent.) at m.68; sublimed has advanced to from m.95 to m.100.

AMYL PREPS. have again been advanced by the Convention by m.15 per 100 kilos., so that the total advance amounts to m.50 per 100 kilos.; amyl alcohol is from m.425 to m.455, and amyl acetate from m.360 to m.390 per 100 kilos.

ANISE (STAR), which has been very easy, is firmer again, at m.400 to m.410 per 100 kilos. for natural and m.450 to m.460 for selected.

ANTICHLOR. is very active. The makers have so far been able to meet the demand, but prices have been advanced 60 from m.40 to m.45.

BALSAM COPAIBA is firm and in active demand at from m.4 to m.4.50 per kilo.

CALABAR BEANS are neglected in Hamburg at m.2.50 per kilo.

CALUMBA is cheaper at from m.42 to m.45 per 100 kilos.

CAMPHOR.—Synthetic is in rather active request, and makers are able to meet the demand; from m.700 to m.750 is asked.

CASCARA SAGRADA has advanced in consequence of increasing scarcity; old bark has been sold at from m.220 to m.245 per 100 kilos.

CASSIA is extremely scarce, and prices are advancing steadily. Chips for grinding fail completely; selected cassia in bundles has been sold at from m.305 to m.310 per 100 kilos., and extra-selected from m.310 to m.315.

CEVADILLA remains very active on speculative account, and is not obtainable below m.225 per 100 kilos.

CITRIC ACID has been sold in considerable quantities; for prompt m.13.75 per kilo. has repeatedly been paid; for future delivery m.13.50 is quoted.

COUMARIN has been advanced by m.10 per kilo, again, to m.60.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—The demand has increased, as it may now be used in baking-powders; from m.475 to m.500 per 100 kilos. is quoted for 99 to 100 per cent.

ELEMI has suddenly come into active demand, and first soft white is quoted m.130 per 100 kilos.

IGNATIUS BEANS have been in more active demand at from m.130 to m.135 per 100 kilos., with m.140 to m.150 asked at the close.

IPECACUANHA is firm, and the demand both for Rio and Cartagena is increasing.

KOLA has been sold in large quantities at from m.100 to m.105 per 100 kilos.

LEAD (RED) has again been advanced by the makers by m.3 per 100 kilos. to m.38 per 100 kilos.

Platinum Controlled.

The Minister of Munitions is desirous of securing all the available supplies of platinum in this country, and with this object in view has issued a circular to all dealers in the metal requiring them to make a return to the Director of Materials of the whole of the stock of platinum, ores, residues, or bars containing the same, now on their premises or under their control. It is pointed out that any person buying, selling, or dealing in platinum, or goods manufactured wholly or partly of platinum, offering or inviting an offer, or proposing to buy, sell, or deal in it or them, or entering into negotiations for the sale or purchase of or other dealing in it or them, without a permit, is liable to the penalties provided for offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

It is not surprising that the above step has been taken by the Minister of Munitions, as the metal stands in a class by itself and is much more valuable than bar gold, the value to-day being about 12l. per oz. troy, and from this level it is hardly likely to decline, as the demand is increasing and the known deposits are very few, Russia producing about 90 per cent. of the world's output. Business since the war has been chiefly a matter of negotiation where the metal can be found. It has generally been surmised that operations in Russia have been considerably interfered with by the war, while that country some months ago entirely prohibited exports, but we understand that this has since been modified and a certain quantity has been imported into the United Kingdom under licence. The stocks everywhere are undoubtedly limited, and we may take it that the metal will disappear from the jewellers' windows, while its use in the chemical, dental, and photographic industries, etc., will be strictly controlled. Previous to the war almost the whole of the Russian output was exported, and so far as statistics are available the recent returns have been:

	oz. troy		oz. troy
1907 ...	172,950	1911 ...	185,381
1908 ...	156,930	1912 ...	177,375
1909 ...	164,385	1913 ...	129,384
1910 ...	175,905		

In 1914 the United Kingdom imported 15,188 oz. troy (137,035l.), against 42,640 oz. troy (380,741l.) in 1913; last year's imports will probably show a considerable reduction. As a means of raising revenue Russia, as from July last, placed an export tax of 30 per cent. *ad valorem* on the metal, and at that time took steps to regulate the industry, which, considering its value, has not yielded that amount of revenue that it ought to have done. In recent years the output has shown a decrease owing to the fact that the known rich alluvial ground in the Urals has been worked out, and a large expenditure of money is required in prospecting new areas.

Imports and Exports of Chemicals and Drugs in and from the United Kingdom.

THE following figures are taken from the Board of Trade Returns, and represent the imports and exports for the years 1913-15 (see also p. 48):

IMPORTS.

	1913	1914	1915
Acetic acid (other than for table use) cwt.	75,128	77,917	104,829
Bleaching materials "	139,650	106,367	17,856
Boron compounds "	468,923	403,137	414,379
Brimstone "	364,283	435,979	711,102
Calcium carbide "	513,997	575,443	521,523
Coal products, not dyes "	119,909	131,778	54,154
Cream of tartar "	79,700	66,191	54,337
Glycerin, crude "	87,908	85,293	95,755
" distilled "	22,076	15,613	40,813
Potash compounds (salt-petre) "	237,880	209,439	276,580
" other sorts £	630,234	491,401	493,626
Soda compounds cwt.	179,801	208,298	192,277
Tartaric acid "	45,936	40,222	34,559
Unenum. chemicals £	1,718,922	1,575,836	4,231,216
Cinchona cwt.	26,122	33,346	20,416
Quinine oz.	2,422,944	1,868,515	4,581,646
Unenum. drugs £	1,302,860	1,226,584	2,147,178
Painters' colours, etc. ... cwt.	2,790,938	2,063,728	1,221,993

The grand total of imports (including dye-stuffs omitted from the above) was 19,343,951/., or 7,280,000/., more than in 1914.

EXPORTS.

	1913	1914	1915
Bleaching-powder cwt.	726,390	599,300	493,508
Coal products, not dyes £	2,661,148	2,028,566	2,227,099
Copper sulphate tons	75,633	67,898	65,210
Dye-stuffs cwt.	196,819	221,858	209,019
Glycerin, crude "	145,755	50,701	136,849
" distilled "	96,306	81,620	87,612
Chemical manures "	704,071	639,115	541,931
Medicines not medical preps.:			
Opium lb.	12,105	19,696	7,630
Quinine oz.	1,374,328	1,477,703	2,413,724
Other medicines £	2,266,744	2,178,584	2,831,150
Muriate of ammonia cwt.	95,461	91,242	85,067
Painters' colours and materials "	2,464,711	2,118,863	1,682,622
Potash compounds £	258,996	197,796	203,995
Soda compounds cwt.	7,266,862	7,185,192	7,580,612
Sulphuric acid "	170,503	95,263	36,365
Tartaric acid "	16,401	9,654	16,317
Chemicals, other £	2,630,779	2,733,262	3,666,711

The grand total of exports of chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colours was 22,059,580/., against 19,508,061/., in 1914 and 21,974,386/., in 1913. In addition, the re-exports of similar goods amounted to 3,131,225/., or 1,633,287/., more than in 1914.

Things Worth Knowing.

By "Hugo."

The appearance of powdered drugs is increased tenfold when sifted before filling into shop-rounds or drawers.

A pill-rounder may readily be adjusted to a smaller-sized pill by inserting in it a circular piece of smooth cardboard.

To the business chemist a pocket wants-book is a "paying guest." Entries therein can be transferred in leisure moments.

When displaying rubber hot-water bottles, protect them with transparent tissue paper. This enables customers to see the articles, but prevents the shoddy appearance of dust-stained india-rubber.

FROM A CHEMIST'S REMINISCENCES.—"In the early part of last century the sale of leeches was one of the most important. Doctors bled their patients for every imaginable ailment. To-day, all that we can say of leeches is that we just keep them."—*Observer*.

"As pets, we suppose."—*Punch*.

[See *C. & D.*, January 28, p. 43.]



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. The writer may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but he must in all cases furnish his real name and address to the Editor.

Insurance Dispensing Matters.

SIR.—In the Royal Charter of Incorporation granted to the Pharmaceutical Society on February 18, 1843, one of the principal objects set forward is "The protection of those who carry on the business of chemists and druggists." While deeply grateful to the Society for all that they have done for us in the past, I never fully realised how conscientiously they adhered to their *raison d'être* until I read your editorial article in last week's *C. & D.* on the pricing of panel prescriptions. I think it would be a very opportune moment for panel chemists, as a little token of their admiration, to subscribe for a framed and illuminated copy of the above extract from the Charter (something really handsome, after the style of the Minor certificate) and to present it to the Society to hang up in a prominent position at No. 17.—Yours faithfully, A C. & D. OBJECT. (92/39.)

SIR.—Supplementing my letter published in your issue of December 25, I think it is time something more is said on the matter. Time passes quickly, and before we are well aware of it we shall again be faced with the question whether or not we are willing to continue N.H.I. dispensing. During the next few months our very existence regarding N.H.I. work will be in the melting-pot. The introduction to the crucible of the latest discovered element, "8," may evolve something which will amply repay us for all our trouble and worry, but personally "I have my doubts." Anyway, whatever be the result, we ought to be prepared as one man to acquiesce in or refute the present arrangements. We can lose nothing if we are but united. We can then agree solidly to continue, or, if necessary, bring a united front in our efforts to make better terms. In all probability every Association throughout the country will be holding a meeting during this or next month, and I would suggest that it be put on the agenda for that meeting to endeavour to pass a resolution, in sympathy with the formation of a Chemists' Trade Union, that shall be thoroughly representative of all dispensing chemists. If such resolution were carried, methinks a union would quickly come into being which would be so powerful that the nominees of the Government would be compelled to bow to the reasonable demands of its delegates.

I must apologise for the length of this letter, but before closing cannot forbear touching on one question that, in my opinion, will help each individually to form a closer estimate as to whether N.H.I. dispensing will pay him in future. With our statement of account rendered each month for the first five or six months of the present year I consider the Commissioners should tell us how the amount calculated as being due to us is made up. It should be itemised under three headings: (a) The amount due to us on the cost of drugs; (b) dispensing-fees; and (c) amount figuring under that vague term "establishment-charge." All business men with any "nose" could tell approximately if it be paying them, and would welcome such a simple method rather than the clumsy alternative which has been suggested of ferreting out and endeavouring to dissect and itemise their accounts for the past four or five years. What business men look for is a quick, simple method of arriving at facts; they will then pin their faith to their own judgment as to carrying on or not that part of their business in question. It is up to every member of the craft for his self-respect to see that he has a strong voice in the management of what, after all, is his own business.—Yours truly, Streatham, S.W.

C. BREESE.

Checking Insurance Prescription-pricing.

SIR.—I was much interested in your observations last week on the checking of Insurance prescriptions after they are priced. As I understand the matter, the Insurance Committees are henceforth to be responsible for the cost of the pricing arrangements, and panel chemists may either check the results for themselves or permit their Pharmaceutical Committee to do the checking, while the Pharmaceutical Committee in turn may delegate the work to a central authority, such as the Pharmaceutical Society. In my area originally we did our own pricing, and only contributed towards the cost of checking (as part of the administrative expenses of the Pharmaceutical Committee) when more than 1s. 11½d. per insured person was required

to pay our accounts; latterly we have sent in our prescriptions unpriced, and the cost to us has not been increased. For the future, however, we are apparently to be compelled to submit to the deduction from such sums as are due to us of a proportionate share of the administrative expenses of the Pharmaceutical Committee for the area, and those expenses will naturally be greater than would otherwise be the case if they are to include the cost of checking the work of the pricing bureaux. Assuming that the Pharmaceutical Society is allowed to do the whole of the checking for England and Wales, at a cost of one-fifth of a penny per insured person on the Medical Benefit panel, and that the total of such insured persons exceeds 11,000,000, the Society is going to receive more than 9,000*l.* per annum, which will be deducted from the sums payable to chemists on the panel! There are many instances in which members of the Society (in addition to their regular subscriptions to the Society and to the local Association) will actually be contributing from 2*l.* to 8*l.* per annum to the Society's funds for the doubtful privilege of having their accounts checked! Even if the whole of the 9,000*l.* or more were to be expended upon the checking arrangements, the advantage to us would be problematical, since the results of efficient pricing should need no checking, save such as chemists can do for themselves. The Society's N.H.I. prescription-pricing has not been well done, as clerks to Insurance Committees can vouch: I doubt if pricers can readily be converted into more expert checkers. But, apart from that, it is unthinkable that it can be intended to let the checking absorb anything like 9,000*l.* per annum, and I quite fail to see why chemists on the panel should have their bills discounted to provide surplus funds for the Pharmaceutical Society. Why, oh, why was not the scheme for federating the Pharmaceutical Committees persisted in, and the Pharmaceutical Society left to attend to its own proper business?

Yours truly,

VIKING. (94/15.)

Dog and Cat Destruction

SIR,—The article in your issue of the 8th inst. on "Dog and Cat Poisoning," by Mr. Cornelius Bayley, calls to mind a suggestion for a lethal chamber that occurred to me some time ago, but which, for lack of suitable opportunity, has not been carried out. My own practice over a long period was to employ a box for cats. The box was well jointed and provided with a well-fitting lid, one half of which was hinged—a piece of leather does well enough for the purpose. The cat is popped in by whoever brings it, and no time is lost in execution. At one time I employed chloroform followed after an appropriate interval with prussic acid to "mak' siccar," both of which were introduced through a small hole from a tested syringe. Chloroform alone is uncertain and probably distressing enough to the victim, so subsequently prussic acid, 4 per cent., alone was used, the vapour of which is quite sufficient for the purpose. Whether or no prussic acid provides a period of agony for the victim, there is all the evidence of it in the struggle which is not pleasant for the operator or other possible onlooker. There is much kudos for the pharmacist, among animal lovers, who will employ a humane system about which no doubt exists, and carbon dioxide provides perhaps the easiest death for the condemned animal. To that end I suggest fitting the head of a "Sparklet" syphon to a suitable box and admitting the CO₂ from the bulb slowly. Little ingenuity should be required for the adaptation. A large box to take good-sized dogs could be employed, as the introduction of a relatively small proportion of CO₂ is fatal. The larger the box the better, as the animal's easily aroused suspicions would not be so readily excited. The provision of a glass front or panel would be an additional refinement of consideration with the same objective, and would also serve for the purpose of observation. A bed of straw might be provided, too, to allay suspicion. These may seem small points, but they would appeal strongly to the tender-hearted owners, and profitable business could be done with little inconvenience.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.

E. OSMOND ROWLAND.

SIR,—When millions of human beings are attempting to kill each other without any regard to the agony inflicted in the process, it is scarcely to be wondered at that articles should be written advocating the destruction of dogs and cats without any regard for the pain they evidently suffer in the process. Some years ago, when reading "Animal Heroes" and "Wild Animals I have Known," both written by that eminent naturalist Ernest Thompson Seton, Naturalist to the Government of Manitoba, I came across the following: "Therefore we must conclude that animals are living creatures, with feelings and desires similar to our own, differing only in degree, whose rights must be conceded."

Mr. Cornelius Bayley evidently does not consider that animals have the right to be painlessly destroyed. His chief concern seems to be for the half-crown and expediency, and his article seemed to me to reek of how not to do it. As one who since August 10, 1914, has destroyed 188 cats, three dogs, and a canary without pain or fear, I am entitled to advocate a method in opposition to that of Mr. Bayley, and my method pays, and pays handsomely. To explain the striking difference in number between cats and dogs is easy. My business is in London, and in a second-class district and not too far distant from the Battersea Dogs' Home, to which I advise the taking of all dogs too large for my box; therefore I almost specialise in cats. I use a lethal box. [Here the writer figures and describes the hatbox lethal chamber as given in "Veterinary Counter-practice," p. 15.] I introduce into the box after the animal 5iss. of chloroform on a piece of lint, avoiding bringing it near the animal's nose. With my hand through the hole, I stroke it, and I talk to it; and as it can see me through the glass in the lid it shows not the slightest fear—in fact, cats invariably purr. After three or four minutes the animal generally sneezes, which is an indication that the chloroform is taking effect, and after a minute or so more of unaltered staggering the animal sinks on its side and is fast asleep. Then, and not till then, I place the lint on the animal's nose, close the cork-hole, which should always be open till then, and the hand-hole, and the job is done. Five minutes in all. In about ten minutes, varying with different animals, the animal ceases to breathe, but I always make a practice of leaving it in the box for at least one hour to make certain. Chloroform 5iss. is sufficient for 95 per cent. of cats; dogs require a minimum of 3ss. There is no shrieking with pain, bodily and mental, of a pitiously distracted animal; no tearing about the shop, shelf-climbing and bottle-smashing, but death quietly and dignifiedly. I did not establish my lethal box with the idea of making a profit from it, but just for my love for animals. I found I could not avoid making a profit, and my record tells me that in the first year, although I destroyed about two dozen cats without fee, and charged usually 6*d.* per head, but accepting 3*d.*, and even 2*d.*, and refusing no distressed animal, I destroyed in all 146 animals and made a net profit of 2*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* But that is not the only profit. A bill on my window announcing the presence here of a lethal box brought me many customers who are interested in the animal world, and cats are brought to me with minor ailments from districts far removed from this, and so, as you may guess, 2*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* by no means represents the net profit of humanitarianism.

Walworth, S.E.

GEORGE F. CARROLL.

Herb-growing.

SIR,—It has been decided, as was mentioned in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST on January 1 (p. 38), to start an organisation for growing medicinal herbs in this country, to be called the Herb-growing Association, affiliated to the Women's Farm and Garden Union. Members may join on payment of 2*s.* 6*d.* per annum. Those who already belong to the Women's Farm and Garden Union may join on payment of 1*s.* per annum. These terms are for original members, and may be altered later. Members will be entitled to advice on herb-growing and the preparation and disposal of herbs. By co-operation the growing of different herbs will be regulated so that the market may not be over-stocked with some and be short of others. Anyone wishing to help in the development of this industry, and to hear details of the proposed working of the scheme, is requested to communicate as soon as possible, as it is now that the supply from Central Europe is stopped that it is possible to keep the industry in this country. Communications should be addressed to Secretary of the Herb-growing Association, 45 (6) Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

Yours faithfully,

EDITH L. CHAMBERLAIN, F.R.H.S.,

ALICE SANDFORD,

Members of the Herbal Sub-Committee.

Emp. Calefaciens, B.P. 1914.

SIR,—With reference to Mr. Whelan's letter in the C. & D., January 8, p. 77, we may state that we have already adopted the plan of stamping the back of the cloth at intervals with the words "Emp. calefaciens." This we also do to emp. cantharidini. 1914, another plaster dangerously like adhesive plaster. We cannot colour the plaster (the easiest and best method of distinction), and it is impossible to have coloured cloths at the present time.

Yours faithfully,

18 Eldon Street, E.C.

LESLIES, LTD.

The Semi-jubilee of Serum-therapeutics.

SIR,—I have read the paragraph in your issue of last week under "German News," which tells of the semi-jubilee of the publication of Von Behring's first article on the

subject of immunity which appeared in the "Deutsche Med. Wochenschrift" of December 4, 1890. Recalling some previous German claims of a similar kind, I thought I would turn up the reference. I have done so, and the article is now before me as I write, and, as I suspected, I find that it was not written by Behring alone, but by him and Kitasato, of Japan. At the time it was written Von Behring, who was an Army physician, was assistant in Koch's Hygienic Institute in Berlin, in which Kitasato was doing research-work. The title of the paper is "On the Production of a Condition of Diphtheria-immunity and Tetanus-immunity in Animals," by Von Behring and S. Kitasato. It thus appears that we are indebted quite as much to the Japanese as to the German for the introduction of serum-therapeutics; but, of course, it fits in with the German code of honour to conceal from the rising generation that anyone save a German had a hand in the great discovery. I may add that exactly one month after Behring and Kitasato's article appeared a paper was published in the "Centralblatt für Bakteriologie" (January 1891) by two Japanese workers, Ogata and Jasuhara, who had been able to immunise cattle against anthrax. Behring and Kitasato's article appeared first, but there is internal evidence that Ogata and Jasuhara were at least entitled to equal honours, for MacFarland, a perfectly impartial critic, says in his book on "Pathogenic Bacteria": "The first observation on the protective power of immune blood was probably made in 1890 by Ogata and Jasuhara." At that time Ogata was a post-graduate student at Leipzig (or Munich). Eight years later he was elected Professor of Hygiene in the Imperial University, Tokyo, which post, I believe, he still occupies. I hope you will insert this letter in order that no injustice may be done, by omission, to our resourceful and brave Allies in the Far East.—Yours truly,
CONSTANT READER. (168/37.)

Subscribers' Symposium.

For interchange of opinion among "C. & D." readers, and brief notes on business and practical topics, especially new ideas.

Warning to Belfast Chemists.

"There is at the present time a lady of well-to-do means and of good appearance procuring laudanum in fairly large quantities to drink. She gets one pennyworth or two pennyworth in different places, and when she has about $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. she generally takes it all. Only a few weeks ago she had to be taken to hospital in an unconscious state from its effects. The family will take it as a favour if chemists and druggists will keep a look-out for her and under no circumstances give her any."—*Belfast* (95/42).

The C. & D. Diary, 1916.

"Allow me to thank you for the splendid *C. & D. Diary* recently received, which will prove most useful as such and contains a mine of valuable information as well."—*Ph.C., Manchester* (165/2).

Mr. Fred. W. Fletcher, F.C.S. (Governing Director of Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., Ltd.), writes: "Notwithstanding all the difficulties you must have had to contend with in its production, owing to the war, there is no sign of deterioration visible in the *C. & D. Diary*, 1916. On the contrary, it is, if possible, fuller than ever of valuable information, and the quality of paper, printing, and binding is up to the very highest standard. I heartily congratulate you on such a splendid volume, of which it may truly be said on its forty-eighth birthday, 'age cannot wither, nor custom stale its infinite variety.'"

The "C. & D." at Home and Abroad.

"I take this opportunity of sending you the season's greetings. Wellington, N.Z., being near the large training camps, and all troops leaving this port, makes things busy here. Your trade reports are saving chemists here lots of money and are duly appreciated."—*N.Z.* (89/66).

A R.A.M.C. Sergeant (89/2), writing from Egypt, says: "While at Lemnos I picked up a Summer Issue of the *C. & D.* It was the first journal of pharmacy I had seen for nearly six months, and I very much enjoyed reading same. I noticed particularly an article (p. 167) dealing with a pharmacist's (I should say compounder's) life with a field ambulance in training, and I was struck by its accuracy."

"A l'occasion de l'année nouvelle, j'ai l'honneur de vous exprimer les souhaits les plus sincères de bonheur et de prospérité. Durant mon séjour en Angleterre et depuis mon retour sur le continent vous m'avez donné des preuves chaleureuses de sympathie et de générosité, qui me font un devoir de vous remercier du fond du cœur.

Puisse l'année 1916 marquer pour vous-même une année de santé parfaite, de bonheur continu, et pour votre estimable journal auquel je suis fier de contribuer modestement, une ère de prospérité et de progrès toujours croissants."—*Belgian Pharmacist* (88/72).

Legal Queries.

The majority of difficulties in regard to trade law are explained in the legal section of "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1916, beginning on page 341.

E. J. L. (89/69).—It is not legally necessary to sell tincture of opium in a bottle distinguishable by touch from ordinary medicine-bottles, unless it is prescribed for or is contained in a liniment, lotion, or embrocation.

Thames Valley (89/24).—If a tenant pays the property-tax in respect of the premises in his occupation before paying his Christmas quarter's rent, is he entitled to deduct the tax from that quarter's rent in spite of the fact that the rent ought to have been paid before the tax? [Yes; otherwise he will lose his right to deduct the tax.]

Thermo (95/31).—Sub-section 5 (ii.) of Section 15 of the National Insurance Act is: "Except as may be provided by regulations made by the Insurance Commissioners, no arrangement shall be made by the Insurance Committee with a medical practitioner under which he is bound or agrees to supply drugs or medicine to any insured person." The regulations made enable Insurance Committees to arrange with panel doctors to supply medicines and appliances to insured persons in rural areas, but no doctor is bound to agree to do so.

Carlton (94/49) has put up an entire drug as a headache, etc., remedy and stamped it. He wishes to know if he may continue to sell the remedy for sale by licensed patent-medicine vendors without affixing a stamp. [We are not aware of anything in the Medicine-stamp Acts which requires him to continue stamping an article which is specifically exempted from the stamp-duty, but he would be well advised to inform the local Supervisor of Excise of the facts, as it is the duty of the Revenue authorities to ensure that there is no avoidance of a tax hitherto paid, and they are entitled to assure themselves that there has been an error.]

Fiji (89/63).—You will observe from a statement in the *C. & D. Diary*, 1916, p. 343, that so far the Board of Pharmacy of Fiji have not applied to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain for reciprocity of qualification certificates, but it is possible that the Preliminary examinations that you have passed might be accepted for registration as an apprentice or student, and the three years' experience that you have had in Fiji in dispensing medical prescriptions would also be recognised, so that the way to that extent would be paved for your entering for the Minor examination here. You will find full information on the subject in the last Educational Number of the *C. & D.*, August 14, 1915.

H. J. W. (86/56) submits the following query: A, a drug-store keeper, turns his business into a limited company in order to dispense Insurance prescriptions. He styles the firm "A, Ltd. Chemists." There is a qualified chemist on the board of directors, there is another manager of the shop. A finds that Insurance work does not pay, so decides to come off the panel, dismiss his qualified manager, and resume management of the shop himself. Can A do this—that is, continue to call the firm "A, Ltd., Chemists"—if he does not sell poisons, or must the company be wound up, seeing that there is no bona-fide qualified manager? [The conduct of the business becomes illegal as soon as the registered chemist and druggist ceases personally to conduct the business carried on in the premises, and the company becomes liable to penalties under Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, for keeping open shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding poisons and for taking and using the name of "chemist." Even if no poisons are dealt in (an eventuality difficult to ensure), the title offence persists so long as "A, Ltd., Chemists" is the registered title of the company.]

W. W. (41/42) makes a lozenge, one of the ingredients of which is a dutiable medicine, and he proposes to sell the lozenges under the name of the medicine. He wants to know if the lozenges will also be liable to stamp-duty, or if they can be sold as a known, admitted, and approved remedy. [At first blush the position resembles that of chlorodyne and chlorodyne-lozenges. Fifty years ago the Board stated that chlorodyne cannot be sold under any

circumstances without medicine stamp-duty and irrespective of the wording on the labels, but in 1886 the Board agreed to permit the use of the word "chlorodyne" and the dose on the label without incurring medicine stamp-duty. It is not so in our correspondent's case, for his dutiable medicine has a proprietary name, so that the lozenge is merely a vehicle for that remedy, and the conditions for the sale of known, admitted, and approved remedies exclude the lozenges from the exemption, as the composition of the dutiable remedy is not disclosed on the lozenges. Moreover, as the name of the remedy is a proprietary word, the use of that word in association with the lozenges necessarily involves proprietary rights, and the lozenges, as a medicine, must be stamped.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

We do not as a rule repeat information which has been given in this section during the past twelve months, but give the reference to the issues in which the information may be found. If querists cannot refer to these, they may obtain the numbers from the "C. & D." Office at the published price, usually 6d.

E. H. (84/9).—The standard works on the METRIC SYSTEM are Debos', published by Methuen at 2s., and Smith's "Elementary Treatise," published by Longmans at 2s. Little booklets are published at about a penny which booksellers and bookstalls sometimes stock, and you will find the gist of the matter in the *C. & D. Diary*, p. 372, besides tables of equivalents in "The Art of Dispensing," p. 561, and the British Pharmacopœia, p. 532.

O. J. H. (72/69).—(1) TOOTHACHE-GUM:

(A).		(B).	
Pulv. tragac.	... gr. XL	Paraffin, dur.	... 5iij.
Ac. carbol. liq.	... mL	Picis burgund.	... 5iij.
Glycerini	... 5j.	Ol. caryoph.	... 5j.
Ol. menth. pip.	... mxxx.	Ac. carbol.	... 5j.
Aquæ	... mL.		

The second recipe is adapted for the method of making this preparation in which cotton-wool is immersed in the melted liquid. When cold the cotton-wool is cut up into short rods and wrapped in waxed paper. For use a pellet is cut off and inserted in the hollow tooth. (2) The POISON-SCHEDULE entry regarding preparations of carbolic acid only applies to liquid preparations.

A. C. (72/19).—Knox's "Radiography" (25s., A. & C. Black) is the best work on the subject of x rays and their therapeutical uses.

G. O. (76/20).—BRONZING ZINC.—The simplest method is to apply the following solution, by means of a brush, several times until the desired tint is produced:

Ammonium chloride	... 30 parts
Potassium oxalate	... 10 parts
Water	... 1,000 parts

Another method is first to deposit brass on the zinc, and then to treat with copper-chloride solution.

F. B. (67/51).—We do not know the composition of the liquid used in Thresh's disinfectant, but the addition of sodium carbonate to water will raise its boiling-point. A saturated solution of sodium carbonate boils at 220° F., and of sodium chloride at 221° F.

Nemo (77/49).—You will need to conduct a series of experiments regarding the introduction of mineral oil into lime-cream. We cannot undertake to do these for you.

A. L. H. (84/24).—MOTORISTS' HAND-CLEANER:

Powdered soap	... 7 oz.
Waterglass	... 2 oz.
Pumice-powder	... 1 oz.
Kaolin	... 10 oz.

Make into a paste.

Another variety is made by incorporating kaolin with soft soap

J. A. B. (65/73).—MOTORISTS' LIQUID SOAP:

Soft soap	... 3 oz.
Turpentine oil	... 1 pint

Melt the soap in an evaporating-dish. Remove from the fire, and add the turpentine little by little, with constant stirring. For use a little is rubbed on the hands, then removed with warm water.

J. L. (79/43).—(1) OLEUM SAMBUCI:

Fresh elder-leaves	... 16 oz.
Olive oil	... 32 oz.

Boil gently until the leaves are crisp, and press out the oil. This is also sold as green oils and oil of swallows.

(2) CHILDREN'S POWDERS.—We suggest the omission of scammony from the formula for children's powders, but this would necessitate a revision of the whole recipe. The model for such powders is the following:

Hydrarg. subchlor.	... 5j.
Pulv. sacch. alb.	... 5v.

Misce.

Doses: For children from two to four months, gr. iss.; four to six months, gr. iij.; six to ten months, gr. ivss.; ten months and upwards, gr. vj.

Qualified (91/40).—As you are a bachelor of the age covered by the MILITARY SERVICE BILL it is your duty to attest. When your group, the last in the unmarried class, is called up you will have a right to appeal to your local tribunal, and the fact that you are a registered chemist and druggist will go a long way towards getting your call put back, while the domestic circumstances will also be considered.

Miles (92/44).—The conditions for joining the R.A.M.C. are the same as for joining any regiment of the Line—enlist. The appointment as dispenser comes later and on promotion.

Senex (93/70).—Indentured apprentices are not exempt from attesting under Lord Derby's scheme or under the Military Service Bill if over eighteen years of age. Those under nineteen years of age have not so far been called upon. If your apprentice has attested, his application and yours for postponement of the call to duty should be made to your local tribunal.

Who Said This?

We have selected from famous authors things that they have said which pertain directly or indirectly to pharmacy or medicine. We propose to print these week by week, and we ask our subscribers to say who the authors were. The quotation printed last week was:

"The end of physic is our body's health."

This week's quotation is:

"A potent thing, 'twas said, to cure the ills
Of ailing lungs—the oxymel of Squills."

Tell us on a postcard who said this, giving your name and address. We shall award a copy of Wootton's "Chronicles of Pharmacy," in two volumes, or of "Pharmaceutical Formulas," to the *C. & D.* subscriber or his assistant who correctly gives us the names of the authors of the quotations which we publish in our issues this month, including the Winter Issue, January 29. Replies received later than ten days after the quotation is published will not have priority of choice when we come to adjudicate the prize-winner.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," Jan. 15, 1866.

Chlorodyne.

Inland Revenue Office, Somerset House,

December 19, 1865.

SIR.—I have laid before the Board of Inland Revenue your letter of the 5th inst., inquiring as to the liability of chlorodyne, as sold and advertised by you [Mr. A. P. Towle], to stamp-duty. In reply I am directed to state that the preparation in question which is and has been, by advertisement and by the printed papers delivered with the bottles containing the same, recommended as beneficial for the cure or relief of various disorders, is liable to stamp-duty. It is immaterial whether the ingredients are a secret or not, and it is immaterial to whom it may be sold. The stamp-duty is imposed on the article in the hands of the maker or compounder thereof, and before the same can be vended for foreign or home consumption, or kept ready for sale.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. SARGENT.

[For seven years up to the above date various proprietary chlorodynes had been sold unstamped. On May 2, 1886, the Board informed a correspondent that liability to stamp-duty is not contracted by using a label worded thus: "Chlorodyne. Dose for a grown person, from 15 to 30 drops in water."—EDITOR, *C. & D.*]

Since 1780 we have been continuously associated with the handling of Drugs and the manufacture of Pharmaceutical Preparations, and during the past three-quarters of a century or more have specialised in the production of ALKALOIDS, ANÆSTHETICS, ANTISEPTIC LISTERIAN and other SURGICAL DRESSINGS. Undernoted is a list of some of the articles which we can offer to advantage:—

**Morphine****Codeine****Apomorphine****Aceto-Morphine**
(Heroin)**Ethyl-Morphine**
(Dionin)**Cotarnine**
(Stypticin and Styptol)**Narcotine****Papaverine****Berberine****Emetine****Homatropine****Hydrastine****Strychnine****Veratrine****Chloroform
& Ether**of highest possible purity,
for Anæsthesia.**Surgical
Dressings**in which uniformity of
medication is
guaranteed.**Surgical
Catgut**in every form. Specially
selected and tested.**Aloin****Caulophyllin****Cimicifugin****Chrysarobin****Euonymin****Hamamelin****Iridin****Leptandrin****Podophyllin****Salicin****Scammony****Resin****Spirituos****Galenicals****in bond***For Wholesale and Export only.***J. F. MACFARLAN & CO***Manufacturing
Chemists :: ::***Edinburgh & London.**

HUBBUCK'S PURE OXIDE OF ZINC.

Sold by the following Wholesale Druggists in Boxes of 7 lbs. and 14 lbs. stamped by the Manufacturers; also in 1-lb. Boxes and 1-lb. Glass Bottles:—

Allen & Hanburys (Lim.)
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson (Lim.)

Bell, Jno., & Co.
Bleasdale (Lim.) [(Lim.)
Boots' Pure Drug Co.
British Drug Houses (Lim.)
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.

Butler & Crispe
Clay, Dod & Co.
Cockburn & Co. (Lim.)
Corbyn, Stacey & Co.
Dakin Brothers. [(Lim.)
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Evans, Gadd & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb (Lim.)

Ferris & Co.
Gale & Co.

Glasgow Apothecaries' Co.
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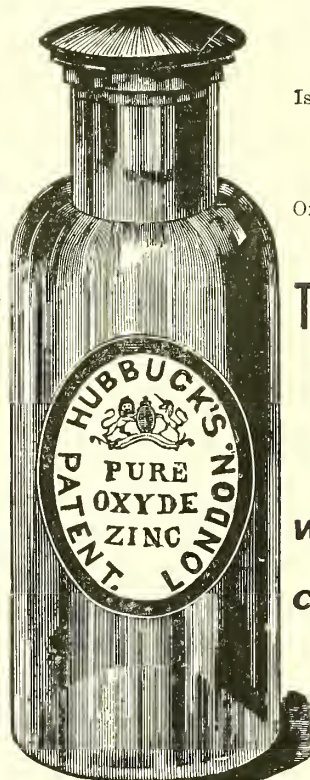
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N.B.—We would draw attention to the fact that all prices quoted herein are subject to alteration without notice, and that where stocks are limited preference is always given to our regular customers.**N.B.—Prices quoted herewith are for preparations according to the New Pharmacopœia, 1914.**

- A**etanillde, B.P., 1 lb. @ 7/6 lb.; powder, 1 d. lb. extra.
- *Acet. Ipecac., B.P., 6 lbs. @ 2/3 lb.
- *Scilla, P.B., 6 lbs. @ 5d. lb.
- *Acetone, 6 lbs. @ 2/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/8 lb.
- *Ald. Acet. Glacial, 99%, 6 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.
- Acetylo-Salicyl, 1 lb. @ 52/6 lb.
- Benz, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 14/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 14/6 lb.
- Boric Pulv., 3 cwt. @ 49/9 cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 50/3 cwt.; levigd. 3/- cwt. or 1 d. lb. extra.
- Carbol. Xtl., 39/40; 56 lb. drums @ 2/1 lb.; 12 1-lb. Bots. @ 2/4 lb.; Single Bots. @ 2/6 lb.; Detached Cryst. 1 lb. @ 2/8 lb.; Crude Black, 45 gall. casks @ 1/- gal.; 5 gall. drums @ 1/6 gall.; 1 eall. tins @ 1/11 each.
- Citric, cryst., B.P.'85, 7 lbs. in bags @ 3/- lb.; powder 1 d. lb. extra.
- Diethylbarbituric, 1 oz. @ 4/3 oz.
- Gallic, pus., P.B., 7 lbs. @ 4/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/6 lb.
- Hydrocyan. P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/11 lb.; 36 1-oz. Vials @ 6/6 doz.
- Oxalic Cryst., 1 cwt. @ 1/8 1/2 lb.; 14 lbs. @ 1/9 1/2 lb.
- Phosph. Dil., B.P., 6 lbs. @ 5d. lb.
- Salicyl. Pulv. 1 lb. @ 22/- lb.
- Sulph. Atomat. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 4/2 lb.
- Tannic, B.P., 1 lb. @ 5/1 lb.
- Tart., cryst. or pulv. B.P., 1885, 7 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.; parv. 1 d. lb. extra.
- Adeps Benz., B.P., 28 lbs. @ 9/4 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 10/4 lb.
- Aloes Barb., English ground, 28 lbs. @ 120/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.
- Aloes, Socot. 7 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.; powder, 7 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.
- Aloln, B.P., 1 lb. @ 5/6 lb.
- Ammon. Benz., 7 lbs. @ 14/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 14/6 lb.
- Ammon. Brom. P.B., 1 lb. @ 24/- lb.
- Ammon. Carb. lump, 3 cwt. @ 53 d. lb.; 28 lbs. @ 7d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 7 1/2 d. lb.; powder, 1 d. lb. extra.
- Ammon. Chlor., 99% pulv., 1 cwt. @ 50/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 6 1/2 d. lb.; Batteries, 4/- cwt. extra.
- Amyll Pulv., 10 cwt. @ 17/6 cwt.; 2 1/2 cwt. @ 18/3 cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 20/- cwt.
- Anseed, English ground, 1 cwt. @ 54/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 6 1/2 d. lb.
- Antim. Nig. Pulv., 1 cwt. @ 102/6 cwt.; 14 lbs. @ 107/- cwt.
- Antim. Tart. pulv. 7 lbs. @ 4/- lb.
- Apiol, 1 lb. @ 29/- lb.
- *Aqua Anethi Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 3/4 lb.
- *Anisi Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 3/5 lb.
- *Aurant. Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 6/6 lb.
- *Aurant. Trip., 6 lbs. @ 8d. lb.; 53 lbs. for 23/-
- *Cinnam. Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 3/9 lb.
- *Laurocerasi, 6 lbs. @ 8d. lb.
- *Menth. Plp. Conc., 1-40, 1 lb. @ 3/5 lb.
- *Rosa Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 7/5 lb.
- *Rosa Trip., 53 lbs. for 25/-; 6 lbs. @ 8d. lb.
- *Samb. Conc., 1-40, 1 lb. @ 6/6 lb.
- *Samb. Trip., 6 lbs. @ 8d. lb.
- Araroba, fine powder, 7 lbs. @ 8/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 8/6 lb.
- Argent. Nit., 6's to oz., 25 oz. @ 2/1 1/2 oz.; 1 oz. @ 2/4 oz.
- Argent. Nit., Cryst., 25 oz. @ 2/- oz.; 8 oz. @ 2/1 oz.
- Arsenic, Alb. Pulv., 2 cwt. @ 39/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 5d. lb.
- Atropina Sulph., P.B., 1 oz. @ 152/6 oz.
- Bals. Copalba, pure, 4 lbs. @ 2/3 lb.; 9 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/10.
- Peruv., P.B., 1 lb. @ 24/- lb.
- Tolut. B.P., 50 lbs. @ 2/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/1 lb.
- Bismuth, P.B., Carb., 3 lbs. @ 17/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 17/6 lb.; sublt., 3 lbs. @ 16/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 16/6 lb.
- Borax, 1 cwt. @ 28/6; powder 1/- extra.
- Butyl-Chloral Hydras., P.B., 1 lb. @ 45/- lb.
- Caffeine, P.B., 1 lb. @ 35/- lb.
- Caffeina Cit., B.P., 1 lb. @ 22/6 lb.
- Calamina, powder, fine pink, 5 cwt. @ 11/6 cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 12/6 cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 2d. lb.
- Calamine, B.P., 1885, 7 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.
- Calcil Carb. Pracip., 5 cwt. @ 16/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 20/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 24/- cwt.
- Hydras., P.B., 1 cwt. @ 25/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 5d. lb.
- Hypophosph. Pur., P.B., 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.
- Iodid., 1 lb. @ 25/- lb.
- Camphor, English Flowers, "not artificial," 5 lbs. @ 2/5 lb.; 1 oz. or 1/2 oz., 7 lbs. @ 2/4 lb.; good white, about 55% as imported, 140 lbs. @ 1/9 1/2 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/10 1/2 lb.
- Cantharides, Russian, 7 lbs. @ 1/- lb.; powder 6d. lb. extra.
- Capsicine, soluble, 1 lb. @ 9/6 lb.
- Carbo Animalis or Lignl. powder or lump, 1 cwt. @ 25/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 3 1/2 d. lb.
- Cardamoms, 28 lbs. @ 3/10 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 4/- lb.
- Carmine, Finest, 1 lb. @ 25/- lb.; No. 2, 1 lb. @ 20/- lb.
- Cera Alba, B.P., White Moors, 28 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.; 4 lbs. @ 2/4 lb.; Flav. 1 lb. Blocks, 28 lbs. @ 1/9 1/2 lb.; 4 lbs. @ 1/10 1/2 lb.; 1 oz. 1/2 oz. tabs., 7 lbs. @ 1/10 1/2 lb.
- Ceril Oxalas, 7 lbs. @ 5/6 lb.
- Cetaceum, No. 1, fine white, 64 lbs. @ 11d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.; powder, 7 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.
- Chloral Hydras Cryst., B.P., 7 lbs. @ 15/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 16/- lb.
- Chlorodyne, 5 lbs. @ 2/5 lb.
- *Chloroform, pure, B.P., 12 8-lbs. @ 2/10 lb.; 8 lbs. @ 2/11 lb.; 6 1-lb. bots. @ 3/3 lb.
- Cocaine Hydrochlor., B.P., 25 ozs. @ 14/9 oz.; 4 oz. @ 15/3; 1 oz. @ 16/- oz.
- Codeina, 1 oz. @ 25/6 oz.; Phosph., 1 oz. @ 21/- oz.; Hydrochlor. or Sulph., 1 oz. @ 22/- oz.
- Colocynth, Apple, English ground, 1 cwt. @ 1/4 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.
- Composition Powder (Coffin's), 1 cwt. @ 62/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.
- Conf. Senna, P.B., 14 lbs. @ 11 1/2 d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 11/10 1/2 lb.
- Cort. Aurant. Exot. Shreds, 7 lbs. @ 2/4 lb.
- Cinchon. Rub. (Quill), 7 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.
- Ulm Fulva, Pulv., 1 cwt. @ 11d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.
- Cream of Tartar, 98% powder, 1 cwt. @ 195/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.
- Creasote, Beechwood, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 9/- lb.
- Creta c. Camph., 7 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
- Gall. Pulv., in sacks, 10 cwt. @ 7/9 cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 9/3 cwt.; 14 lbs. @ 1 1/2 d. lb.
- Preparata, 7 lbs. in box @ 1/- each.
- Cubeba, English Ground, 28 lbs. @ 2/3 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 2/4 lb.
- *Dec. Aloes Co. Conc. 1-2, 6 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.; Sinecroco, 6 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.
- *Cinchona (Rubra) Conc. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 2/1 lb.
- *Sennæ Conc., 6 lbs. @ 2/9 lb.
- Emp. Spread, 12 yards x 16 ins. adhesive, 4/-; Bellad. B.P.C., Green @ 19/3; Cusat. Saponis @ 8/3; Pilsa Co. @ 8/3; Plumbi @ 6/8; Resina @ 4/11; Roborans @ 7/9; Saponis, B.P., @ 6/8.
- Emp. Pilsa, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 10d. lb.
- Plumbi, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 11d. lb.
- Resina, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 10d. lb.
- Roborans, 7 lbs. @ 10d. lb.
- Emulsio Ol. Morrhuæ, 5 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.
- Eserine Sulph., in 15-grain tubes, 7/- each.
- Ess. Bergam. (Oil), 12 lbs. @ 13/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 14/- lb.; not guaranteed absolutely pure.
- Ess. Limonls (oil) original coppers, 12 lbs. @ 4/3 lb.; 6 1-lb. bots. @ 4/9 lb.; not guaranteed absolutely pure.
- *Ess. Moschi (not artificial), 5 lbs. @ 13/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 13/3 lb.
- *Ess. Pear (artificial), Jargonelle, 5 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.; Bergamot 3/- lb.
- *Ess. Pineapple, 5 lbs. @ 4/- lb.
- *Raspberry, 5 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.
- Vanilla Beans, 5 lbs. @ 4/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/9 lb.
- *Ext. Belladonna Liq., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 14/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 15/- lb.; solid, 7 lbs. @ 7/10 lb.
- Ext. Cannab. Ind., Alc., B.P., 1 lb. @ 54/- lb.
- Ext. Cascara Sag. Liq., B.P., 1 cwt. @ 1/6 1/2 lb.; 10 lbs. @ 1/9 lb.
- *Ext. Ergot. Liq. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 4/10 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/4 lb.; Solid, P.B., 4 lbs. @ 25/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 26/6 lb.
- Ext. Gent., P.B., solid, 1 cwt. @ 1/3 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.
- *Ext. Glycyrrh. Liq., B.P., 6 lbs. @ 2/7 lb.
- *Ext. Hamamelis Liq., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/10 lb.
- Ext. Hyoscyam., Solid, B.P., 3 lbs. @ 8/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 9/6 lb.
- *Ext. Ipecac. Liq., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 30/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 31/- lb.
- Ext. Malt. c. Ol. Jecoris, 10 lbs. @ 8 1/2 d. lb.
- *Ext. Nucis Vom. Liq., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 4/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/6 lb.; solid, 5 lbs. @ 4/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/- lb.
- Ext. Opil Solid, P.B., 1 lb. @ 72/- lb.
- *Ext. Opil Liq., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 5/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 6/- lb.
- Ext. Quassia, Solid, 7 lbs. @ 7/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 8/- lb.
- Ext. Sarsa Co. Solid, 7 lbs. @ 6/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 6/6 lb.
- Ferri Ammon. Cit., P.B., 28 lbs. @ 3/10 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 4/- lb.
- Ferri Carb., 14 lbs. @ 5d. lb.
- Ferri Quinina Cit., P.B., 100 ozs. @ 11 1/2 d. oz.; 25 ozs. @ 1/- oz.
- Ferri Sulph., pure cryst., 1 cwt. @ 17/6; 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.
- Ferrum Redact., 80%, 28 lbs. @ 3/11 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 4/3 lb.
- Flor. Anth. Exot., 7 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.
- Fol. Buchu, oval, 7 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.
- Fol. Sennæ Alex. parv., 28 lbs. @ 10d. lb.
- Fol. Sennæ Tinnev., 1 cwt. @ 7d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.; English Ground, 56 lbs. @ 1/- lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.
- Formaldehyde, 40%, 4 cwt. barrels @ 64/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 11d. lb.
- Fuller's Earth, fine powder or lump, 5 cwt. @ 8/3 cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 9/6.
- Gallæ Cærul. Pulv., 7 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.
- Gamboge, English Ground, 7 lbs. @ 3/10 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/2 lb.
- Ginger, English Ground, 1 cwt. @ 46/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
- Glycerine, Extra, 5 lbs. @ 13/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 13/6.
- Glycerin. Opt. D.D., 1,260 P.B., 1 cwt. @ 119/- cwt.; 56 lbs. @ 121/- cwt.; 12 lbs. @ 13/1 lb.
- *Glycerin. Acid. Boric, P.B., 6 lbs. @ 2/- lb.
- *Acid. Carbolic, P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/9 lb.
- *Acid. Tannic, P.B., 6 lbs. @ 2/4 lb.
- Belladon. B.P.C., 6 lbs. @ 4/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/- lb.
- *Glycerin. Boracis, P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.
- Peplina. Acid, P.B., 1 lb. @ 3/3 lb.
- Plumbi Subacet. P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/9 lb.

[Continued on next page.]

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Gnalaol Carb., 1 lb. @ 85/- lb.
Gnaiaol, pure, 1 lb. @ 36/- lb.
Gnm Acacia sorts, 3 cwt. @ 75/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 80/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 9½d. lb.; English Ground Powder, No. 1, 1 cwt. @ 120/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.; No. 2, 1 cwt. @ 100/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 1/- lb.
Gnm Benzoin, Sumatra, 84 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.
Gnm Catechu Nlg., English Ground, 1 cwt. @ 75/- cwt.; 14 lbs. @ 8½d. lb.
Gnm Gualad, 1 cwt. @ 1/3 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.
Gnm Juniper, 14 lbs. @ 1/- lb.
Gnm Thus Elect., 2½ cwt. @ 40/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 46/- cwt.
Gnm Tragac. Elect., English Ground, 7 lbs. @ 8/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 9/- lb.

*Heading (Frothing Ess.), 5 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.; Heliotropine, 1 lb. @ 11/- lb.
Hellebore, White, Powder (Foreign Ground), 1 cwt. @ 45/- cwt.
Hexamethylenetetramine, 7 lbs. @ 6/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 6/10 lb.
Honey, Pale Set, Jamaica, 3½ cwt. @ 44/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 50/- cwt.; Californian, 1 cwt. @ 52/6 cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 7½d. lb.
Hydrargyrum, P.B., 10 lbs. @ 5/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/10 lb.; Ammon., 28 lbs. @ 1 lb.; c. Creta, 28 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.; Iodid. Rub., 28 lbs. @ 16/2 lb.; Oxid. Rub., 28 lbs. @ 8/- lb.; Perchlor., Lump, 28 lbs. @ 7/7 lb.; Subchlor., 28 lbs. @ 7/4 lb.; Sulph. c. Sulph., 28 lbs. @ 7/- lb.; 7-lb. quantities 1d. lb. extra, 3-lb. quantities, 2d. lb. extra, 1-lb. quantities, 3d. lb. extra.
Hydrokinone, 1 lb. @ 45/- lb.

Ichthylol Ammon. chemical equivalent: Ammon Ichthiosulphonas, B.P. Codex, 7 lbs. @ 7/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 7/6 lb.
*Inf. Aurant. Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.
*Aurant. Comp. Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.
*Buchu Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.
*Columba Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.
*Caryoph. Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.
*Cascarilla Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.
*Cinchone Acid, 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/9 lb.
*Gentiane Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.
*Quassia Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 11d. lb.
*Rhei Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.
*Rosae Acid. Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.
*Senega Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.
*Valerian Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.
Insect Powder, Opt., English Grd., closed flowers, 7 lbs. @ 3/- lb.; English Ground, 1 closed flowers, 4d. lb. less; Foreign Ground, 28 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.
Iodoform Pulv. B.P., 7 lbs. @ 20/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 21/- lb.; Iodum resub. B.P., 7 lbs. @ 18/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 19/3 lb.
Isinglass, Brazil, fine cut, 7 lbs. @ 3/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/- lb.; Russian finest, 7 lbs. @ 10/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 11/- lb.; Ribbon or Sheet, 7 lbs. @ 2/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.

Kamala, 7 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.; sifted, 1/9 per lb.

Lapis Pumicis, fine powder, 2 cwt. @ 11/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 2d. lb.; lump, 2 cwt. @ 16/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 3d. lb.
Licorice Juice, 4 & 2-oz. Sticks, 1 cwt. @ 125/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 1/2½ lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.
*Lin. Aconiti Meth., 5 lbs. @ 1/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/- lb.
*Bellad. Meth., 5 lbs. @ 5/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/3 lb. [1/1 lb.]
*Camph. P.B., 40 lbs. @ 1/- lb.; 9 lbs. @ 2/- lb.
*Sapo Meth., 9 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
*Terreb. Acet., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 1/- lb.
Linsed c. Oil, Crushed, 3 cwt. @ 23/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 24/- cwt.
*Liq. Ammonii Acetatis Conc., 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/5 lb.
*Ammon. Aromat., 6 lbs. @ 10d. lb.
*Antim. Chlor. Pure, 8 lbs. @ 10d. lb.
*Arsenicalis, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 7d. lb.
*Arsenii Hydrochlor., P.B., 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 7d. lb.
*Bismuth, P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.
*Copaiba Buchu et Cubeb, 5 lbs. @ 2/11 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/2 lb.
*Easton, p.s. 1-3, B.P., 1 lb. @ 3/5 lb.

*Liq. Ferri Iod. p.s., 1-7, 1 lb. @ 8/- lb.
*Ferri Perchlor. Fort., P.B., 7 lbs. @ 6d. lb.
*Ferri Phosph. Co. p.s., 1-7, 7 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.
*Hamamelidis, B.P., 6 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.
*Hypophosph. Co., p.s., B.P.C., 1 lb. @ 3/10 lb.
*Iodi Fort., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 6/9 lb.
*Morphinae Acet. or Hydrochlor., P.B., 6 lbs. @ 4/- lb.
*Opil Sed., 5 lbs. @ 5/2 lb.
*Plumbi Subacet., P.B., 7 lbs. @ 6d. lb.
*Pruni Virg. p.s. 1-7, 5 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.
*Rheados pro Syr., 1 to 7, 5 lbs. @ 2/7 lb.
*Rhei, p.s., 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 2/3 lb.
*Santal Co., 1 lb. @ 4/6 lb.
*Senna Dulc., 6 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.
*Senna pro Syr., 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 3/4 lb.
*Strychninae Hyd. P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.
*Tolut. pro Syr. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 1/9 lb.
*Trinitrinol, B.P., 1 lb. @ 6/9 lb.
Lithia Carb. P.B., 28 lbs. @ 6/- lb.; 7 lbs. @ 6/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 6/6 lb.
*Citras, B.P., 28 lbs. @ 6/- lb.; 7 lbs. @ 6/3 lb.; pulv., 3d. lb. extra.
Lycopodium, 7 lbs. @ 5/4 lb.

Mag. Calc. Levis, 1 lb. @ 1/6 lb.
Mag. Calc. Pond., 7 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/- lb.
Mag. Carb. Pond., 7 lbs. @ 11d. lb.
Mag. Carb. Levis, 1 cwt. @ 50/-; 7 lbs. @ 6½d. lb.
Mag. Cit. Gran., 28 lbs. @ 1/- lb.; 6 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.
Mag. Sulph., fine druggists', B.P., 1 cwt. @ 19/6; 28 lbs. @ 2½d.
Manna, Good Flake, 14 lbs. @ 4/10 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 5/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/3 lb.
Menthol, dry white cryst., 60 lbs. @ 12/8 lb.; 5 lbs. @ 13/2 lb.
*Mist. Senna Comp., B.P., 20 lbs. @ 7½d. lb.; 6 lbs. @ 8½d. lb.
Morphinae Acet. Hydrochlor. or Sulph., Pulv. B.P., 25 oz. @ 14/- oz.; 16 oz. @ 14/3 oz.; 8 oz. @ 14/6 oz.; 1 oz. @ 15/3 oz.; Pur. Precip. Bismecarbonate or Tart., 1 oz. @ 19/- oz.
Morphinae Diacetyl., 4 oz. @ 22/- oz.; 1 oz. @ 22/6 oz.; Hydrochlor., 6d. per oz. less.
Myrrh, Gum, English Ground, 28 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.

Naphthalene, Flake, 7 lbs. @ 6½d. lb.
Nux Areca, 1 cwt. @ 55/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.; powder, English ground, @ 80/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 9½d. lb.

Ol. Amygdal. Ang., B.P., 9 lbs. @ 3/1 lb.
Ol. Anethi Ang. B.P., 1 lb. @ 17/6 lb.
Ol. Anisi, E.I., 66 lbs. @ 3/6 lb.; 16½ lbs. @ 3/10 lb.; 4½ lbs. @ 4/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/- lb.
Ol. Aurant., 12 lbs. @ 9/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 10/3 lb.; not guaranteed absolutely pure.
Oil of Bays, genuine W.I., 1 lb. @ 14/6 lb.
Ol. Cajuput., B.P., 21½ lbs. @ 4/9 lb.
Ol. Camphor. Essent., White, 80 lbs. @ 85/- cwt.; 40 lbs. @ 90/- cwt.; Brown, 40 lbs. @ 120/- cwt.
Ol. Caryoph. Ang., B.P., 9 lbs. @ 5/8 lb.; 4½ lbs. @ 6/- lb.
Ol. Cassia, 16 lbs. @ 4/- lb.; 6 lbs. @ 4/3 lb.
Ol. Cinnam., 1 lb. @ 32/- lb.; 1 oz. @ 2/3 oz.
Ol. Citronella, 9 lbs. @ 2/3 lb.
Ol. Coco. Nucis, finest White, 80 lbs. @ 60/- cwt.; 40 lbs. @ 62/- cwt.
Ol. Eucalypt., B.P., 1 cwt. @ 2/5 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.; 9 lbs. @ 2/7½ lb.
Ol. Geranii Gall. Opt., 1 lb. @ 28/- lb.; 8 1-oz. bots. @ 2/3 oz.; 1 oz. @ 2/6 oz.; Turc., 1 lb. @ 12/6 lb.; 4 ozs. @ 15/- lb.
Ol. Gynocardia, 5 lbs. @ 4/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/3 lb.
Ol. Juniperi Ligne Exot., 9 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.
Ol. Lavand. ab Flor., 5 lbs. @ 13/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 14/6 lb.
Ol. Menth. Pip. English, 5 lbs. @ 35/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 37/6 lb.; Hotchkiss original bots., 21 oz. each @ 15/- lb.; 6 bots. @ 14/10 lb.; 18 bots. @ 14/4 lb.; American, 20 lbs. @ 10/- lb.; 4½ lbs. @ 10/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 11/3 lb.; Japanese, 60 lbs. @ 4/7 lb.; 5 lbs. @ 4/9 lb.
Ol. Morrhuæ, 1915, finest non-freezing, 2-gall. tins @ 16/6 per gall.
Ol. Myrrhane, 9 lbs. @ 2/3 lb.
Ol. Myristica, 7 lbs. @ 4/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/6 lb.
Ol. Nucis Pallid., 2 gall. tins @ 6/11 g. 11.
Ol. Olivæ, P.B., good yellow, guaranteed pure, 45 gall. barrels @ 5/2 gall.; 2 gall. tins @ 6/6 gall.
Ol. Origani Rub., Coml., 28 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.; 9 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.

Ol. Peach Kernel (so-called), 1 cwt. @ 1/4 lb.; 56 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.; 9 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.
Ol. Pulegii B.P., 5 lbs. @ 6/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 6/10.
Ol. Ricini Alb. Opt. Medicinal, 44 lbs. @ 96/- cwt.; 9 lbs. @ 11d. lb.
Ol. Rosmarini, Coml., 28 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.; 9 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.; B.P., 9 lbs. @ 2/5 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/9 lb.
Ol. Santal. Flav. Ang. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 31/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 32/6 lb.
Ol. Sassafras, genuine, 28 lbs. @ 3/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/3 lb.
Ol. Theobromæ, B.P., 8-oz. tabs., 28 lbs. @ 2/4 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.
Ol. Wintergreen, Artificial, 5 lbs. @ 18/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 18/6 lb.
Opium Turc. B.P., 14 lbs. @ 3½/6 lb.; 3 lbs. @ 37/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 38/6 lb.; powder, 6d. lb. extra.
Oria, English Ground, 1 cwt. @ 98/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 11½d. lb.
Oss. Sepia Pulv., 1 cwt. @ 70/-; 7 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
Otto Rosæ, finest, 1 oz. @ 30/- oz.; No. 2, 1 oz. @ 21/- oz.
Oxymel Scillæ, B.P., 5 cwt. @ 36/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 40/6 cwt.; *7 lbs. @ 7½d. lb.

Papain, 1-80, 1 oz. @ 3/- oz.
Paraffinum Durum, B.P., 2 cwt. @ 4½d. lb.; 1 cwt. @ 5d. lb.; 56 lbs. @ 5½d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 6½d. lb.; Molle Flav., B.P., 3½ cwt. @ 23/6 cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 33/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 4½d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 5d. lb.; Alb. B.P., 3½ cwt. @ 66/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
Paraldehyde, B.P., 1 lb. @ 16/6 lb.
Pepsin, B.P., 1 lb. @ 12/- lb.
Phenacetin, P.B., pulv., 1 lb. @ 65/- lb.
Phenazone, P.B., 1 lb. @ 80/- lb.
Phenolphthalein, 1 lb. @ 41/- lb.
Pix. Burgund., Druggists', 1½ cwt. @ 26/6 cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 4½d. lb.
Pinmbi Acetas, Druggists', 1 cwt. @ 82/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 10d. lb.; Powder, 1½d. lb. extra.
Podophyll. Resina, P.B., 1 lb. @ 15/6 lb.
Potas. Acetas. Gran. P.B., 28 lbs. @ 3/1 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 3/3 lb.
Potas. Bicarb. Pulv., 4 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.
Potas. Brom. P.B., 7 lbs. @ 25/- lb.
Potas. Chlor. Pulv., 7 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.
Potas. Cit. B.P., 7 lbs. @ 5/2 lb.
Potas. Cyanidum, 98%, 7 lbs. @ 4/- lb.
Potas. Iod., P.B., 14 lbs. @ 15/3 lb.; 3 lbs. @ 16/- lb.
Potas. Permang., Cryst., 7 lbs. @ 4/1 lb.; large cryst., 7 lbs. @ 4/6 lb.
Potas. Frustris Flav., 7 lbs. @ 3/6 lb.
Pulv. Cretæ Arom. P.B., 14 lbs. @ 8d. lb.; e. Oplo, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.
Pulv. Glycyrrh. Co. B.P. (Green), English Ground, 56 lbs. @ 66/6 cwt.
Pulv. Ipecac. Comp. P.B., 1 lb. @ 7/6 lb.
" Jalap Comp. P.B., 1 lb. @ 2/1 lb.
" Rhei Comp. P.B., 1 lb. @ 1/6 lb.

Quassia Chips, 1 cwt. @ 32/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 4d. lb.
Quinine Bisulph., 10 oz. @ 4/3 oz.
Quinine Hydrobromas, B.P., 25 oz. @ 10 oz. @ oz.;
Quinine Hydrochlor., B.P., 25 ozs. @ 10 ozs. @ oz.;
Quinine Sulph., B.P., 100 oz. @ 3/7 oz.; 25 oz. @ 3/9 oz.; 10 oz. @ 3/10 oz.

Rad. Gentian, English Ground, 1 cwt. @ 70/6 cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 8½d. lb.
Rad. Glycyrrh. English Ground, 1 cwt. @ 69/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 8½d. lb.
Rad. Ipecac. Rio., 1 lb. @ 25/-
Rad. Jalap. English Ground, 28 lbs. @ 1/6½ lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.
Rad. Rhei, E.I., English Ground, 1 cwt. @ 1/5 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/9 lb.
Rad. Rhei, E.I. Trimmed, 7 lbs. @ 5/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/9 lb.

Saccharine, 7 lbs. @ 75/6 lb.; .550 or .500 1 lb. @ 77/6 lb.
Sacchar. Ust., 1 cwt. @ 42/- cwt.; 10 lbs. @ 5½d. lb.
Saffron Valentina, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 42/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 44/- lb.; 1 oz. @ 3/1 oz.
Sal. Acetos., 7 lbs. @ 1/9 lb.
Salicinum, B.P., 1 lb. @ 22/6 lb.
Salol, B.P., 1 lb. @ 51/- lb.
Sang. Draconis, pulv., English Ground, 7 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.

[Continued on next page.]

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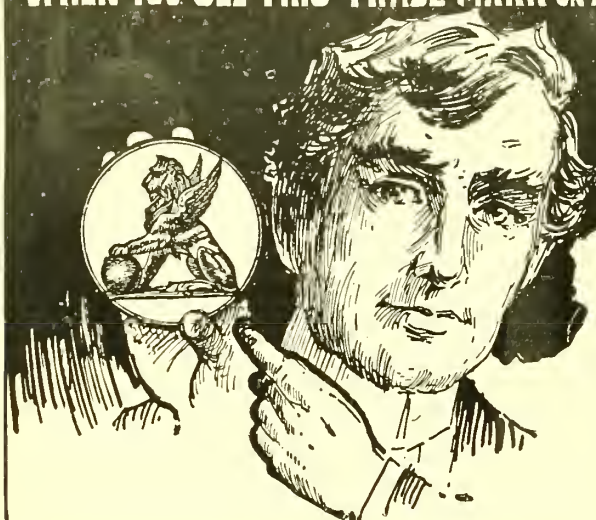
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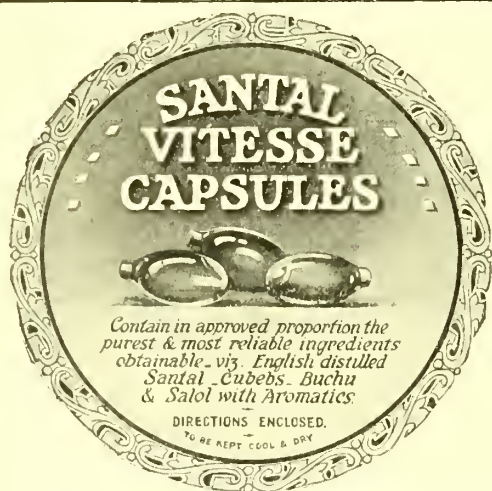
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OFFICE: 42 CANNON STREET, E.C.

SATURDAY JANUARY 15, 1916.

TO ADVERTISERS IN THIS SUPPLEMENT.

The Publisher desires to make it clear that advertisements of Businesses for Disposal and Wanted, Situations Open and Wanted, Exchange Column, &c., **MUST BE PREPAID** (except in the case of serial advertisers), and to ensure prompt insertion **REMITTANCES MUST ACCOMPANY INSTRUCTIONS.**

Advertisements for the current issue cannot be received after 4 p.m. on Thursday in each week. If it is necessary to telephone or telegraph an urgent announcement this may be done

PROVIDED the MONEY is TELEGRAPHED at the same time and the fact made clear that the money order is to be delivered at 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C. Advertisers will assist greatly in the preparation and quick despatch of the Supplement by making careful note of these rules. Telephone: No. 3617 Central (3 lines). Telegraphic Address: "Chemicus Cannon London." (Three words counted as two.)

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- 2.—KENT (Suburban).—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; no N.H.I.; returns £900; *net profit* £249; single-fronted shop, well fitted and fully stocked; comfortable residence; rent £50; held on lease; price £450, or offer, or valuation terms entertained; part payment.
- 3.—LONDON, N.W.—Good-class Family Retail and Dispensing Business, with Photographic Sundries; returns £1,000, showing steady increase; handsomely fitted, double-fronted shop; price £400.
- 4.—LONDON, S.E.—Cash Retail Business, chiefly ready money; established many years; returns, present rate, £20 per week, *with net profit* £5; double-fronted shop, good stock; rent £32; price £400.
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- 6.—LONDON, N.—Price £650, or valuation of stock and fixtures and sum for goodwill; a good but neglected business, returning under management between £1,000 and £1,100; *gross profit* £437; books audited by accountant and stock taken annually.
- 7.—MIDDLESEX (Few Miles Out).—Modern Pharmacy; rapidly increasing; returns, present rate, £1,500 per annum; attractive shop and good stock; all open to inspection; valuation and small premium only required.
- 8.—SOUTHERN COUNTY (Death Vacancy).—Dispensing and Retail Business, including Optical connection; established many years; returns average over £1,400; *excellent profits*, good prices being obtained; comfortable residence; new lease will be granted; further details on application.
- 9.—LANCS (Main Marketing Thoroughfare).—Ready-money Retail, with excellent Optical connection; returns £1,370, *yielding about* £600 *net profit*; terms, valuation of stock and fixtures and sum for goodwill to be arranged equitably.
- 10.—SUSSEX.—First-class Country connection in good district; returns exceed £800 and *net profit* £300; comfortable residence, with private entrance and small garden; practically no opposition; price £750.
- 11.—GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Unopposed Mixed Country Retail Business; returns £700 to £800; *estimated net profit* £200; roomy house, with garden stocked with fruit trees; rent £21 10s.; valuation of stock and fixtures only required; part payment entertained.
- 12.—YORKS (Large Manufacturing Town).—Vendor will accept the value of stock and fixtures for early release; ready-money Retail, with N.H.I. Dispensing; returns £1,050; *net profit* £550; rent £19 10s.
- 13.—SOUTH WALES.—Price £325, £175 on taking possession and the balance by instalments; Light Retail and Dispensing (N.H.I.); returns £700; *net profit about* £200; rent £40, including 7-roomed house and double-fronted shop.
- 14.—SURREY.—Must be sold; old-established Business, returning about £10 weekly, *with net profit one-third*; net rent £15; held on lease; well-appointed house, with garden, stabling, etc.; price £150.

VALUATIONS FOR STOCKTAKING.

Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasize the necessity of a Periodical Statement of Account, by which means alone Profit, the value of Business, &c., can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of Stocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted, and eventually becomes the cause of confusion and loss.

Messrs. O. & Co. are prepared to undertake these essential duties, and will make Special Terms for such services.

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STOCKTAKING SPECIALISTS to the Entire DRUG TRADE.

£1,100 returns.—WILTS.—General Country Retail, with Wine and Spirit licence; nice market town; valuation about £400.

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£1,100 returns.—YORKSHIRE.—Good-class Retail, in best position of manufacturing town; valuation £500 to £600; or Partner would be accepted, as owner wishes to join the Army.

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Valuations conducted upon the shortest notice at moderate fees.

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25 Jewry Street, Fenchurch Street, City.

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2.—ISLE OF WIGHT.—Through sudden death of Manager, sound old-established Country Seaside Business; no opposition; scope for increase; price, including freehold, £700; further particulars on application.

3.—HOME COUNTY (Fashionable Town).—First-class Dispensing and Retail Business; returning over £1,200; half profit; can be much increased; stands well; price £700, or £100 and valuation; personally inspected and recommended.

4.—SOUTH-WEST OF ENGLAND.—Old-established unopposed Country Chemist's Business; returning £1,200, and producing clear net profit of £300; large house and garden; heavily stocked; owner joining Army; will accept £700, bare valuation.

5.—LONDON, S.W. (Busy Main Road).—Good medium-class Retail, increasing; returns £1,500; low rent, fine corner shop; stock and fixtures worth £1,000; price £800; owner on active service.

6.—SURREY (Suburb).—Good-class Light Family Retail, pleasantly situated; returns £1,450; good profits; attractive Pharmacy, fully stocked; price £850, or valuation terms; books properly kept.

7.—LONDON, S.W. (Few Miles Out).—Good middle-class Business, entirely under manager; returns over £700; plenty of scope; good position; well stocked; price £275.

STOCKTAKING v. INCOME TAX.

Every chemist should make a point of reading page 135 in *C. & D. Diary*, which deals with the above matter, and then write for our special pamphlet and low terms.

Forty-five years' practical experience.

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Valuer to Association of Manufacturing Chemists, has Businesses for Disposal on East, South, and West Coasts, besides numerous others in various parts of the country.

Several Pharmacists are disposing of very desirable concerns that they may be able to join the Forces abroad. Purchasers are requested to send particulars of their requirements and the amount of capital they are willing to invest. No charge whatever to purchasers.

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Valuations for Sale, Probate, or Account are promptly attended to and personally conducted, whether in town or country. All communications are strictly confidential, and correspondence is invited.

Purchasers are strongly advised not to purchase any business which is not allowed to be investigated by an experienced expert.

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CHEMISTS' VALUERS, TRANSFER AGENTS,
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Telegraphic Address: "Tomtom."

We desire particularly to draw the attention of Colonial and Foreign Subscribers to the fact that in cases where they require partners, agents or assistants, or wish to sell their businesses, an advertisement in this Supplement, placed in every copy of "The Chemist and Druggist," should be the readiest means of helping them to attain their object. The tariff for such announcements is given under the appropriate headings in the Supplement. Instructions and remittances can be sent to us direct or through the advertisers' correspondents in this country.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words or less beyond, prepaid.

The Advertiser may, if preferred, have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 6d.

LINCOLN City.—A well stocked and fitted Drug Store for immediate Sale; small house accommodation; low rent; a really genuine Business, established many years; first offer of £50 has it. Full particulars on application (good reason for disposal), 174/4, Office of this Paper.

LIVERPOOL.—Good-class Family and Dispensing Business; old-established; excellent house attached; satisfactory reasons for disposal. Full particulars, 94/48, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, W. and S.W.—Advertiser, wishing to join the Colours, has two Businesses for immediate Disposal: No. 1, West End, rent 30s. weekly, no rates and taxes; price £100 (less than valuation); No. 2, suburban, on main road; old-established, with several valuable Proprietaries; long lease; price £450; valuation of stock and fixtures £700. Apply, "Pyke" (97/2), Office of this Paper.

AN old-established Business for Disposal; reason, retiring; capital required, about £1,500; every investigation allowed; trial and good introduction given. "A. B." (175/21), Office of this Paper.

BARGAIN, £75.—Small Cash Drug Store between Manchester and Liverpool, doing £8 weekly under management; easily doubled; proprietor joining Army; £75 for prompt cash sale only. Apply, "Entente" (166/34), Office of this Paper.

BOTTLES.—Small Glass-bottle Works for Sale, London district, with Four-pot Furnace Cooling Oven, etc., complete; low price for quick sale; good stock of Raw Materials, Blowing Irons, Moulds, etc.; experienced Glass Maker and Melter supplied if desired. Write, 172/21, Office of this Paper.

TO be Sold.—Homoeopathic Pharmacy; established in 1867; ill-health reason for disposal; purchaser will be treated on most favourable terms. J. Marples, Homoeopathic Chemist, 5 Berry Street, Liverpool.

TO Chemists and Dentists.—Exceptional opportunity for business man to acquire sound Chemist's Business in good-class neighbourhood; ample scope, and arranged for Dental department; well-fitted shop; dry cellar; side and back entrance; good house accommodation; electric light; capital required very small; rent £55. Letter, "E. B.," 76 Upper Tulse Hill.

UNOPPOSED Business, 50 miles London; population over 4,000; profitable Prescribing and Family trade; doing over £500; scope for Optics, Dentistry, and Photography; N.H.I. extra; full particulars to genuine inquirers; no agents; part purchase price could remain. "S. A. B." (171/21), Office of this Paper.

£150.—Surrey Village Business; valuation over £200; excellent premises; exceptionally low expenses. Apply for particulars to 171/4, Office of this Paper.

LEGAL.

CREDITORS of the late C. H. Whaley, of 6 Cornbrook Street, Manchester, who traded formerly as W. H. Carl, at 303 Stretford Road, Manchester, are requested to furnish statement of account, unless they have already done so, to Mr. F. W. Whaley, 126 Shaw Heath, Stockport; accounts received after February 1 will not be included in settlement of estate.

ARNOLD BAISS, Deceased.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice made in the Matter of the Estate of Arnold Baisa deceased, and in an Action between ALICE WILLIAMS (Spinster) Plaintiff and ELIZABETH BAISS (Widow) Defendant, the creditors of Arnold Baisa, late of 8, Burton Court, Lower Sloane Street in the County of London, Chemist and Druggist, who died on the 26th day of August 1915 are on or before the 31st day of January 1916 to send by post prepaid to Mr. Horace Ockerby, a Member of the firm of Lee, Ockerby & Everington, of 114, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. the solicitors of the Defendant Elizabeth Baisa the Executrix of the deceased, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before Mr. Justice Eve at his Chambers the Royal Courts of Justice, London on the 8th day of February, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon being the time appointed for adjudication on the claims.

Dated this 23rd December, 1915, Barnett, Chadwick & Co., 2 Camomile Street, London, E.C., Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

PRIVATE TENDERS.

SALE by Private Tender (To Wind up Estate of late C. H. Whaley).—Fixtures, Fittings, Shop Rounds, Bottles, Stock, etc.; to be seen at 6 Cornbrook Street, Stretford Road, Manchester; offers to be made in writing to Mr. F. W. Whaley, 126 Shaw Heath, Stockport.

AGENCIES.

Price-lists, trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded, the Box numbers being intended exclusively for specific answers to particular advertisements. The Publisher reserves the right to open and refuse to forward any communications received which he may consider contrary to this rule.

MILAN (Italy).—Agent, having best Italian clientèle, wishes to represent important English Manufacturer of Chemicals for industry and Pharmacy; first-class references given and required. Inquiries and particulars, in first instance, through R. J. Cobbett, 35 Jewin Crescent, London, E.C.

AGENTS wanted for the sale of Camomile Flowers, Valerian Root, and Bardone; only a limited quantity available. Apply, by letter, "Drugs," 22 Sinclair Mansions, Shepherd's Bush, London, W.

FIRMS of repute desirous of London Representation should correspond with the advertiser; Chemicals, Compressed Goods, Pharmaceutical Apparatus and Machinery; Specialities, Sundries, Toilet Articles, and Novelties; now is the time to capture trade. 170/13, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Chemist (Spaniard), writing English and French, with London and Paris Pharmacy experience, residing Madrid, calling already for one Proprietary Medicine on Doctors and Chemists in Spain, is open to Represent another Pharmaceutical firm in Spain; London references. 90/21, Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

CHECK-PRINTING National Till for Sale, with all latest improvements; Total-adder and Tape-printer; perfect condition. Write, "G. W.," 13 Windmill Street, Charlotte Street, W.

QUININE Sulph., 8 25-oz. tins for Sale, £3 15s. per tin, post paid; about 1 cwt. Pot. Bichromate, best offer; 500 Bi-Palat. Phenacet. and Caff. Newton, Yeovil.

SECOND-HAND Calandria Copper Vacuum Pan, barrel 5 ft. dia. by 7 ft. high; complete as erected; gauges, test-cocks, sight glasses as they stand; inspection in London. Apply, Andrew Brown & Co., 118 Cannon Street, London.

TYPEWRITERS.—Several modern machines in practically brand-new condition for immediate Disposal; reasonable offer accepted. Roberts, 75 Barcombe Avenue, Streatham, London, S.W.

WHAT offers? 6 lb. Pot. Brom., 4 oz. Sulphonal, 2 oz. Morph. Sulph. (B. W. & Co.), 1 lb. Pot. Iodid., ½ lb. Ext. Filicis Liq., 2 oz. Diuretin (Knoll), 2 oz. Berberin Sulph., 3 oz. Quin. Phosph., 11 oz. Sod. Benzoas., ½ oz. Vanillin, 1 oz. Methane, 1 oz. Piperidine Tartrate, 1 oz. Phenalgine, 1 oz. Migrainin, 1 oz. Lithii Guaiacas, 200 5-gr. Salol Tablets, 200 5-gr. Phenacetin Tablets. Household Supply, Ltd., Corporation Street, Birmingham.

WHAT offers? 4 drachms Atropin. Sulph.; 3 lb. Pulv. Acacia; 4 oz. Opt.; 4 lb. Pulv. Cantharid.; 8 lb. Rad. Belladon. Contus.; 4 oz. (original) Ichthyol. Ammon.; 10 lb. Sem. Staphisag.; 4 lb. Gum. Mastic. Elect.; 6 lb. Gum. Juniper.; 20 lb. Crem. Tartar.; 2 oz. Salol; 4 lb. Rass. Santal.; 4 lb. Pulv. Antim. Tart.; 2 oz. Phenacetin; 1 oz. Ingluvin; 1 oz. Castoreum; 4 oz. Hydroquinone; ½ lb. Fol. Belladon.; 1 lb. Ergot; 1 lb. Tinct. Aconit. (Fleming's); 4 oz. Calcii Lactas; 2 oz. Cadmium Iodide; 200 Tab. Phenazon., grs. v.; 8 oz. Gum. Opii Turc. E. Gittins, Chemist, Buckingham.

WHAT offers? 4 oz. Quin. Sulph., 6 oz. Salol, 2 lb. Chromic Acid (pure). Smith & Cole, Chemists, Taylor's Lane, Harkenden.

2 LB. Hyd. Oxid. Rub.; 100 B. W.'s Salicine Tabloids, 5 grains; 2 1-oz. Diuretin; 6 drams Veronal; 2 1-oz. Peptenzyme Tablets; 1 oz. Protargol; 10 grammes Amphotropin; 1 lb. 12 oz. Gum. Benzoin.; 4 oz. Sulphonal; 6 oz. Quinine Salicylate; 6 oz. Guaiacol Carb.; 1 8-oz. Hydrargyrum. Colwill, 46 Lordship Lane, East Dulwich.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words or less beyond, prepaid.

The Advertiser may, if preferred, have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 6d.

RETAIL.

ALDRSHOT.—Wanted, unqualified Assistant, either unfit for military service or over military age; good wages. Allen & Lloyd, Aldershot.

ALDRSHOT.—An unqualified Assistant. State particulars, with salary (outdoors), to Williams & Litchfield, Pharmacists.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—Wanted, unqualified Assistant or Junior; must be smart; no Sunday or Tuesday duty. State age, experience, and salary required, and enclose photo (to be returned), to 173/20, Office of this Paper.

BATH.—Mr. Griffin has a vacancy for an unqualified Assistant; non-eligible; close to Pharmacy School; short hours; comfortable home.

BELVEDERE, Kent.—Reliable qualified Chemist required for good-class business to assist with Management; short hours; good Extractor preferred. Please forward full particulars as to age, salary, reference, etc., also photo (if convenient), Knowles & Co.

BIRMINGHAM.—Birmingham's oldest Pharmacy requires an Assistant; outdoors; Counter, Window-dressing, Dispensing occasionally; hours 8.30 to 7.30; no Sunday or Bank Holiday duty; salary to commence 35s. per week; please send photo. Apply Mr. Wakefield, Bellamy & Wakefield, Pharmaceutical Chemists, 1 Easy Row, Birmingham.

CHELMSFORD.—Assistant wanted (ineligible for military service), accustomed to good-class Counter and Dispensing; short hours and no Sunday duty; not on Panel. Apply, with full particulars as to age, experience, references, and salary required (outdoors), to Early Bunn, Chemist, The Central Pharmacy, Chelmsford.

EASTBOURNE.—Wanted, Junior Assistant for beginning of February; experienced to good-class Dispensing business; no Panel work; furnished room provided. Photo and full particulars of age and salary required to J. G. Gould & Co., 1 Victoria Place, Eastbourne.

EXETER.—Wanted (February 3), good Junior; efficient Dispenser, Counterman, and Stockkeeper. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required (outdoors), to Mr. Reid, Queen Street, Exeter.

EXETER.—Wanted, experienced Assistant, either sex, qualified or unqualified. Hinton, Lake & Son, Ltd., Exeter.

FOLKESTONE.—Assistant wanted (outdoors) for high-class Light Retail and Dispensing business; good salary offered to a capable man. Photo and usual particulars to Messrs. Ransford & Cunningham, 36 Sandgate Road, Folkestone.

LONDON, N.—Competent Assistant; salary £65 indoors or £104 outdoors, whichever preferred; also a good Junior; hours 8.30 to 9.30; usual half-holiday. Apply, by letter only, giving full particulars as to experience, names of references, and when disengaged, "Chemist," 115a Stoke Newington Road, N.

LONDON, N.—Wanted, qualified Managing Assistant; comfortable permanency; first week in February. State full particulars, salary required, 173/17, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.—Lady Dispenser wanted, Apothecaries' Hall certificate, for good-class Light Retail and Dispensing business. State age, height, experience, salary required, and enclose photo to Starnier, Chemist, North Finchley.

LONDON, S.W.—Registered Assistant wanted at once; age no object; outdoors; easy work: Whole or Part-time. State full particulars and salary to "Metol" (173/12), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, W.—Assistant (qualified preferred); chiefly for Dispensing; capable of taking charge occasionally for five or six weeks; good salary offered. Apply, stating full particulars, or call, Manriev & Co., 42 Oxford Street, W.

LUTON.—Assistant, lady or gentleman; unqualified; outdoors; Counter and Dispensing; no Sunday duty. State salary required, good references essential, Cocker, Post Office Pharmacy, Dunstable Road, Luton, Beds.

MAIDSTONE.—Unqualified Assistant (Junior or Improver preferred) for good-class Dispensing and Family business; ineligible for military service; indoors or outdoors. Apply, with all particulars, age, height, experience, salary required, photo, etc., to Corfe & Son, Chemists, Maidstone.

MANCHESTER Children's Hospital, Pendlebury, and Gartside Street, Manchester.—Qualified Assistant Dispenser required for the duration of the war; ladies with previous Hospital experience eligible; salary £75. Applications, accompanied by copies of two recent testimonials, to be sent to the Secretary, from whom further particulars may be obtained if desired.

NORTH London; competent unqualified Assistant required; outdoors; no Sunday duty. Apply, Lewis & Burrows, Ltd., 146 Holborn Bars, E.C.

OXFORD.—Qualified Chemist wanted to take charge of good-class Light Retail and Dispensing business. Apply, with particulars, to J. Burbank, 116 Walton Street, Oxford.

OXFORD.—Junior Assistant for good-class Dispensing and Retail; one wishing for time for study and use of technical school would find berth useful. Full particulars first letter, to Druce & Co., 118 High Street.

SALISBURY.—Unqualified Assistant, either sex, required by Atkins & Son, Pharmacists, Salisbury. Please give full particulars.

SHEFFIELD.—Qualified and unqualified, lady or gentleman; outdoors; Cash trade, Photography. Kindly give full particulars in first letter, age, experience, salary required, etc., H. G. Williams, 118 The Moor.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND.—Assistant required; experienced; permanency, with good salary. Timothy White Co., Ltd., Chemists, Portsmouth.

SPALDING.—Wanted, Assistant (gentleman or lady), chiefly for Dispensing and Stockkeeping; at once. Apply, giving particulars of experience, salary required, and references, to Donington & Co., Chemists, Spalding.

TAUNTON.—Wanted, an Assistant in a good-class business; experienced; permanency. Gregory & Wrenn, Ltd., 15 East Street, Taunton.

WHITCHURCH.—Wanted, for end of January or earlier, good Junior, ineligible for Army, for good-class Retail and Dispensing; sleep out; dinner and tea provided on weekdays; hours short, viz., 5.5½ per week; no Sunday duty. State full particulars and salary required to Morgan & Sons, Chemists, Whitchurch, Salop.

WEST END.—Wanted, smart Junior; must be capable, good Salesman, and of unquestionable integrity; comfortable position, with opportunities for study, and good wages for suitable man. Apply, with usual particulars and photo (if possible), to "Pharmacist," No. 1 Piccadilly, London.

WORTHING.—Assistant wanted; outdoors; lady or gentleman; good-class business. Send particulars; with references, to W. Aston, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Worthing.

YORK.—Unqualified Assistant, lady or gentleman (if latter, must be ineligible for military service); accustomed to good-class Counter and Dispensing. Apply, with full particulars, stating salary required (outdoors); to 173/8, Office of this Paper.

YORKSHIRE (West Riding).—Qualified Manager required for progressive Cash business; must be about 45 years of age and be capable and energetic; permanency; interest in the profits offered. "Yorks" (173/21), Office of this Paper.

AN Assistant, accustomed to quick Dispensing and high-class Counter trade, wanted by end of month; outdoors. Apply, T. E. Savage, Broadway, Crouch End, London, N.

ASSISTANT (unqualified) wanted; moderate hours; permanency; salary 40s. to 45s. offered. Send usual particulars to C. Thompson, Chemist, Sparkbrook, Birmingham.

ASSISTANT required (unqualified), with good experience in Dispensing, Counter work, Photography (not essential); permanency preferred. State age, experience, and salary required, 170/3, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT required for good-class Dispensing and Retail business; one who could reside on premises (single); whole or part time. Apply, Topholme & Son, 1 Colcherne Terrace, Earl's Court, S.W.

ASSISTANT wanted (ineligible), qualified or otherwise, for first-class West-End business; staff of three; must be a good Dispenser. Apply by letter, enclosing photo and stating salary (outdoors), to 95/54, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT wanted, age 23-24, unqualified, with good experience. Apply, with full particulars, to Thos. Davies, Pharmacist, 485 King's Road, West Chelsea, S.W.

AT once, good all-round Assistant for N.H.I. Dispensing, Stock, and Counter occasionally; must be well up in Photographic work; good wages; no Sunday duty; hours, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday 8 to 8, Thursday 8 to 1, Friday 8 to 8.30, Saturday 8 to 9.30 (one hour for tea and dinner). Newton & Co., Yeovil.

CAPABLE Managing Assistant, married or unmarried, to live on premises; knowledge of Optics preferred, but not essential; ineligible for Army. Full particulars to Messrs. Chas. Lowe & Co., Ltd., Surbiton.

RESULTS
OF ADVERTISING IN THIS SUPPLEMENT
LAST WEEK JAN 8 1916

NATURE OF ADVT.	REPLIES
LAB. ASSISTT	20
DISPENSER	17
BUSINESS WANTED	17
REPRESENTATIVE	16
QUAL. ASSISTT	16

This Blackboard demonstrates that Advertisers using these columns get a ready response to their announcements. The figures only refer to some of the letters RECEIVED AT OUR OFFICE on behalf of Advertisers who use a number or nom de plume.

CHEMISTS.—Smart, qualified men, accustomed to quick Cash trade, required for Branches in the North of England. Please state salary required, references, experience, and when disengaged, "Chemist," Taylors' Drug Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 141, Leeds.

DISPENSER, quick, neat, and accurate, who can undertake high-class work, wanted for London Pharmacy; no Sunday or night duty; hours 8.45 to 7, Saturdays 1.30; qualification not essential but preferred. 172/20, Office of this Paper.

DISPENSER and Bookkeeper wanted by firm of Doctors in South Coast town; preferably qualified; live out. Send photo, state wages, age, experience, 158/17, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Dispenser required for West-End branch; no Sunday duty. Apply, Lewis & Burrows, 146 Holborn Bars, E.C.

FRANK A. ROGERS will have a vacancy shortly for a Front Counter Assistant; please give full particulars in first letter, or apply personally to 327 Oxford Street, W.

J. EDMUNDS & CO., LTD., 33 High Street, Kingsland, N.E., require a capable and qualified Assistant; must have undeniable references and be of good appearance; Store experience preferred; Thursday half-day, Sunday full day off duty. State full particulars and terms; also Relief man required for Sunday duty.

JUNIOR or Improver required (under military age or ineligible) for quick Cash and Dispensing business; out- or in-doors. Apply, stating age, experience, salary required, and photo (if possible), W. S. Potter & Co., Chemists, Plaistow, London, E.

JUNIOR or Improver wanted for good-class Retail and Dispensing business. W. Pickard, 3 West Kensington Terrace, W.

JUNIOR Assistant for Dispensing and good-class Retail; lady Assistant's application entertained if with experience in Retail establishment and Dispensing. Send usual particulars to J. W. Feltwell, 91 Hammersmith Road, West Kensington, W.

JUNIOR Assistant (outdoors) required for Retail and Dispensing business. Address usual particulars as to salary, references, when disengaged, etc., and enclose photo (to be returned) to T. Woodruff, Ph.C., Hazel Grove, Ches.

JUNIOR outdoor Assistant wanted, or man about 41 to 45 with Counter experience; good wages to suitable man. Apply, H. T. Hines, 86 High Street, Whitechapel.

JUNIOR wanted at East-End Branch. Apply, personally, Wm. Fox & Sons, Ltd., Chemists, 109-111 Bethnal Green Road.

LADY Assistant for Chemist's business; 30s. per week; per manancy; must be capable Dispenser. State age and when at liberty, 173/210, Office of this Paper.

MESSRS. TIMOTHY WHITE CO., LTD., Chemists, Portsmouth, require a capable Pharmacist as Manager; easy hours; good and progressive salary, with excellent prospects.

QUALIFIED Dispenser required at once. Apply, personally, before 12 o'clock, or by letter, stating full particulars of experience, to Staff Superintendent, Harrods, Ltd., 44 Hans Crescent, S.W.

QUALIFIED Manager, with knowledge of Dentistry, wanted for good-class Dispensing business; must be an abstainer; salary £2 15s. (indoors). Apply, giving full particulars and references, to 174/9, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Chemist wanted at once for working-class neighbourhood; N. Insurance done. Apply, 32 Oldery Road, Headingley, Leeds.

QUALIFIED Relief Manager wanted at once; good salary. Apply personally, or send photo, Wm. Fox & Sons, Ltd., Chemists, 109-111 Bethnal Green Road.

TWO reliable Assistants, one qualified, required for two Cash businesses in South Wales colliery districts; progressive berth with profit-sharing terms to good all-round conscientious workers; outdoors; reasonable hours. Please give full particulars in first letter and when disengaged interview if possible, 172/29, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant wanted; used to quick Store trade; good Window-dresser and neat worker; permanency for right man. State full particulars in first letter, 174/1, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Assistant (outdoors); one accustomed to good-class Dispensing and Retail; good salary and easy hours. Lyon, Chemist, Castellain Road, Maida Vale, W.

WANTED, unqualified lady Assistant; good Counter hand and Dispenser; experienced, Allen & Lloyd, 21 Station Road, Aldershot.

WANTED, qualified man to take charge of Dispensing Counter and general Counter work. Apply, Wray's Drug Co., Ltd., 8 High Holborn.

WANTED immediately, a competent and thoroughly reliable Assistant for high-class West-End business; unqualified; outdoors; must be a neat and accurate Dispenser and good Counter-man; age about 25. Apply, stating salary required and usual particulars, to J. G. Shirley & Son, 60 Westbourne Grove, W.

WANTED, a Junior unqualified Assistant; good Dispenser. Apply, Pope, Roach & Son, 8 St. James' Street, S.W.

N.H.I. PRESCRIPTION PRICING.

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD INSURANCE COMMITTEES.
SCHEME FOR JOINT PRESCRIPTION PRICING DEPARTMENT.
Qualified Chemist required to superintend the Pricing of National Health Insurance prescriptions; experience of Tariff Pricing essential; salary £160 per annum. Applications, stating age, qualifications, and experience, to be addressed to the Clerk, Manchester Insurance Committee, Piccadilly, Manchester, and endorsed "Chemist."—January 7, 1916.

PRICING Prescriptions.—Superintendent wanted to take charge of Office for Pricing Prescriptions; must be a capable Organizer and experienced in office routine; Pharmaceutical qualification a recommendation. Applications, giving full particulars and salary required, to be sent to the Clerk, Sheffield Insurance Committee, 41 Church Street, Sheffield.

SOUTH-WEST LANCASHIRE AND WIRRAL JOINT (PRESCRIPTIONS) COMMITTEE.

STAFF FOR PRESCRIPTION PRICING DEPARTMENT.
Applications are invited for the following:—Superintendent, with Accountancy knowledge and organising ability, and capable of supervising staff; one with Pharmaceutical knowledge and commercial training preferred; commencing salary £200 per annum; the person appointed will be required to take up the duties immediately. Applications (accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials) must be in applicants' own handwriting, and should give full particulars respecting age, education, qualifications, and experience, and should state the date when duties could be taken up if appointed. Applications, addressed to W. Gill Hodgson, Alexandra Buildings, 55 Dale Street, Liverpool, should be received not later than the first post on Tuesday, January 18, 1916.

WHOLESALE.

Price-lists, trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded, the Box numbers being intended exclusively for specific answers to particular advertisements. The Publisher reserves the right to open and refuse to forward any communications received which he may consider contrary to this rule.

MANCHESTER and District.—Drug Traveller wanted. State details as to connection, etc., 92/64, Office of this Paper.

COUNTER hand required at once for Drys and Chemicals. Apply, "W. M. C.," Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., East Ham, E.

FOR a Scottish Wholesale house, two Assistants wanted at once; with some experience preferred; good prospects to suitable men. 96/58, Office of this Paper.

GENERAL Manager in provincial Export and Manufacturing Druggists'; important opening in a large firm for a gentleman, about 35, of first-class attainments, and one who has already occupied a similar position of responsibility; interest in profits of the business would be granted, and the prospect of a seat on the Board. Apply, with full particulars, stating remuneration expected, to Mr. D. Bishop, 40 Normandy Avenue, High Barnet, Herts.

INSTRUMENTS.—Wanted, a gentleman to Manage the Instrument Department of a Wholesale house in the provinces; must be capable of measuring and fitting Artificial Limbs and Orthopædic Appliances, and also have a thorough knowledge of the Management of the Instrument business. Apply, giving fullest particulars as to experience, salary required, etc., 80/4, Office of this Paper.

SURGICAL Instruments.—John Richardson & Co., Ltd., Leicester, require the services of a gentlemanly and competent man to take charge of their Instrument and Appliance Department; experience in Fitting essential, and some knowledge of the Drug trade an advantage. Applicants will please give particulars of age, experience, and salary.

TRAVELLER, calling on Manufacturing Chemists and Wholesalers in the provinces, wanted to take up additional lines of Druggists' Sundries. Address, 168/19, Office of this Paper.

WAREHOUSEMAN wanted for Proprietary floor; good energetic man; non-eligible for military service. Apply, Butler & Crispe, 82 Clerkenwell Road, E.C.

WANTED in a Manufacturing Perfumers, a Works Foreman; must have some organising capabilities and good experience, with technical knowledge of the Perfumery and Toilet-soap trade; must also be ineligible for military service. Apply, in confidence, stating experience and salary required, to "Foreman" (90/71), Office of this Paper.

WET Counter.—Experienced man wanted; good wages and permanency. Apply, "C. S." (173/7), Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE Drug Trade.—Required, in the Export Department, a Despatch Foreman; also a Wet-counter Assistant. Full particulars to C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd., 35/42 Charlotte Street, London, E.C.

£100 PER ANNUM.—Competent Junior Export Invoice Clerk; must have had considerable previous similar experience and be smart and accurate at figures. Full particulars as to age, qualifications, experience, etc., to "T. J.," c/o Street, 30 Cornhill, E.C.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every
10 words or less beyond, prepaid.

The **Advertiser** may, if preferred, have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 6d.

[HOME.] RETAIL.

A **CHEMIST'S** daughter (unqualified) seeks employment at the Counter and to assist at Dispensing; mornings and evenings free for work, afternoons otherwise engaged. Miss Johnson, 2 Victoria Gardens, Notting Hill Gate.

A **PHARMACIST** (26), of excellent experience and undeniable references, desires Management of good-class Pharmacy; permanency preferred. 172/40, Office of this Paper.

A **DVERTISER** desires Locum work or charge of Light business for a time. Apply 96/1, Office of this Paper.

A **PPRENTICE**, or learn Dispensing; Brighton or near; young lady, 16½; good education. 173/25, Office of this Paper.

A **S** unqualified Assistant; 20½; ineligible. Hirst, School House, Triangle, near Halifax.

A **SSISTANT** or Locum; non-registered; experienced; middle-aged; Extractor; references. Hustwit, Clayton Street, Fails-worth.

A **SSISTANT** (unqualified) requires situation; Dispensing and Counter experience; ineligible for Army. 171/8, Office of this Paper.

A **SSISTANT** (ineligible), married, desires post; Retail, Dental, Dispensing experience; disengaged February 5, 170/22, Office of this Paper.

A **SSISTANT** desires Locum or permanency; disengaged February 5. "Aspirin," Norfolk House, Shanklin, Isle of Wight.

A **SSISTANT**; 48; reliable; experienced; Dispenser; disengaged; outdoors. Dale, 8 Millfield Cottages, Brighton.

A **SSISTANT**; 23; unqualified; between Liverpool and Southampton; good experience; ineligible. Full particulars, 173/18, Office of this Paper.

B **RANCH** Manager; elderly gentleman, qualified, seeks re-appointment; active and reliable, with splendid reference. Kindly state full details and honorarium offered to "Tabloid" (171/3), Office of this Paper.

C **CHEMIST** (45), married, at present Managing good-class Dispensing business, but also used to Mixed trade, wishes, for family reasons, change to Wrexham or near; reasonable salary accepted for comfortable berth. 173/22, Office of this Paper.

C **CHEMIST'S** widow (30), Hall qualification, requires post; out-doors; full Retail and Dispensing experience; highest references; in or near Bath preferred. 171/1, Office of this Paper.

D **AY** or weekly; Locum; 51; unregistered; experienced Prescriber, etc.; abstainer; excellent references. "Terms," 73 St. Andrews, Uxbridge.

D **ISENGAGED** January 17; situation wanted. "Pharmacist," 153 Westfield Road, West Ealing, W.

E **VENINGS**; qualified Pharmacist; 25; rejected; also Saturday afternoon and Sunday if desired. Please state offers "A. J.," 41 The Grove, Camberwell, S.E.

I **MPROVER**; three years' experience; Nottingham preferred. Carter, Royal Oak, Whitwell, Mansfield.

J **UNIOR** Assistant seeks temporary engagement (four months); good Counter and N.H.I. experience. "V. H. F.," Central Pharmacy, Dunstable.

J **UNIOR**; 21; rejected; capable; London or South Coast preferred. State usual particulars, 174/20, Office of this Paper.

L **ADY** Dispenser (Hall qualification) desires post with Doctor or Chemist; London preferred. B. Lewis, 38 Orlando Road, Clapham, S.W.

L **OCUM** or Manager in country district; qualified; age 50; excellent references; 35 years' first-class experience; energetic. Dewey, 3 Helena Avenue, Margate.

L **OCUM** or Manager; 45; qualified. "Statim," Goonvica, Whit-church Road, Tavistock.

L **OCUM**; qualified; disengaged; used to good-class trade; out-doors. Please send full particulars, Snoxell, 75 Woodbridge Road, Guildford.

L **OCUM**; qualified; Lancashire or Cheshire preferred; first-class experience. 173/29, Office of this Paper.

L **OCUM**; qualified; Pharmacy, Hospital; excellent experience; abstainer. "X.," 9 King's Cross Road, W.C.

M **ANAGER**, unqualified, tall, married, 36 years, 18 years' high-class experience, wishes change. Please state salary offered and hours of business to "Ophthalmic" (171/11), Office of this Paper.

M **ANAGER** wants situation; up-to-date trading; experienced Buyer; used to controlling staff; Major qualification. Write, "Chemist," 116 Spring Street, Bury, Lancashire.

M **ANAGER** or Senior in high-class English and Foreign Pharmacy; Minor; ineligible; several Formulæ splendid selling and paying French specialities; mutual terms. 173/4, Office of this Paper.

M **ANAGER** or position of trust; qualified; experienced; highest credentials. 174/19, Office of this Paper.

M **ANAGER**; qualified; permanency or Locum; group 45; disengaged; good experience; satisfactory references. "R.," 38 West Brompton, Newcastle, Staffs.

M **ANAGER**; 42; married; competent, experienced; good Salesman; unregistered; state salary given; 4 years present berth. "X.," 53 Cannon Road, Park Village, Wolverhampton.

M **ANAGER**; disengaged; married; 46; qualified; town or country; good references. "H.," 14 Parade, Upper Tooting Road, S.W.

M **ANAGER** or Locum; thoroughly experienced; London and provinces. "Xaxa" (173/3), Office of this Paper.

M **ANAGER** or Locum; elderly, active; best varied experience; preference for Manchester or district, but not essential. "F. B.," 32 Wright Street, C-on-M., Manchester.

N **OTTINGHAM** (or Near).—Locum or Assistant; good experience; first-class local references; Prescriber. Address, "Antipyrin" (174/5), Office of this Paper.

P **ERMANENCY**; unqualified; 32; married; best London experience; capable; energetic; up to date. Apply, "Salol" (175/15), Office of this Paper.

P **HARMACIST** (30) has three days a week open for Relief or Locum work; Surrey or Sussex. Kindly state hours required in first letter to 171/400, Office of this Paper.

P **HARMACIST** (41) seeks situation; Liverpool or vicinity; permanent or otherwise; good experience. 172/32, Office of this Paper.

ACTIVE superior Porter; married; abstainer; for Compounding, Packing, Photography, Window-dressing, Messages; cyclist and motorist; would undertake small Wholesale; wages £2. "Engenuity" (169/17), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED (40), competent, energetic, and trustworthy Dispenser; Manager or Senior Assistant; permanency; excellent references; shortly disengaged. Williams, Pharmacist, 49 Well Lane, Wednesfield, Wolverhampton.

QUALIFIED; 31; rejected; West-End experience; Scotsman. 172/4, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED (32), single, abstainer, ineligible, seeks berth after just passing Minor; good-class experience. 172/19, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; Manager or Locum; disengaged. "E., 24 Butter Market, Ipswich.

QUALIFIED; 26; Management preferred; London and provincial experience; very competent. 28 Grapes Hill, Norwich.

QUALIFIED; 29; 5 ft. 7 in.; ineligible; good experience; permanency desired. Please state terms 174/17, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, 43, married, 26 years' experience good-class Chemists and Stores, Photography, Dentistry, desires post as Manager, Superintendent, or Buyer; Liverpool district preferred; good references; disengaged January 23. 174/7, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; 43; married; 3 children; height 6 ft.; salary 65s. weekly (outdoors). 172/36, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; 37; married; tall; long experience in Dispensing and Counter. 174/10, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; 42; moderate salary for local berth; Full- or Part-time. Barker, Chemist, Woodbrook, Oldham.

UNQUALIFIED; 30; free all Sundays and Wednesday afternoons; Dispensing, Counter, and Optics. Replies, 166/35, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED; experienced Dispenser, Counterman, and Photography; 36; disengaged. "G., 3 Egerton Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.

UNQUALIFIED; married; 29; permanency; 5 ft. 5 in.; ineligible; abstainer; good experience; January 31. Please state salary and hours, "R., 21 Susan's Road, Eastbourne.

UNQUALIFIED; 34; married; ineligible; 18 years' all-round experience. 172/38, Office of this Paper.

WOMAN Pharmacist (Major); Retail trained; 10 years' Hospital and Institution experience; London only. "Pharmacist," 25 Penn Road, Holloway, N.

YOUNG lady; 19; disengaged; 3 years' Counter, Dispensing, and Photographic experience. 175/13, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG lady, studying for Hall, desires Part-time berth, small salary, in order to gain experience. "N. M." (175/31), Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

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EXPERIENCED Pricing Clerk seeks appointment; age 33; excellent references. 156/33, Office of this Paper.

LABORATORY hand (26), ineligible, 10 years' first-class experience in Chemicals, Galenicals, and general Laboratory work, capable supervisor, desires change. 173/13, Office of this Paper.

PERFUMERY, Drug-grinding, Synthetics.—Advertiser, experienced, seeks berth; capable Buyer, Stockkeeper; well up in Powder work; take charge of department if desired; good credentials. "Benzyl" (175/14), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Chemist (43), residing Liverpool, thorough knowledge trade requirements, seeks responsible position in Wholesale or Travelling; good references. 174/70, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, working Midlands, etc., wishes to arrange additional commission; suit advertising house who wish to keep in touch with customers. 173/19, Office of this Paper.

STOCKKEEPER and Warehouseman; Patents, Sundries, and Foreign preparations; 10 years' experience; ineligible for H.M. Forces. 96/68, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER (48) seeks appointment; 8 years last firm; excellent connection South and South-West; Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes, etc.; exceptional references. 173/37, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER; 45; town or provincial; experienced Drugs, Sundries, or Proprietaries; shortly disengaged. 175/7, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant (25) seeks position in Wholesale. Blunt, 94a George Street, Bedford.

WAREHOUSEMAN, Traveller; 25 years' Wholesale; energetic; trustworthy; 45. C. J., 245 Torrington Road, Catford.

YOUNG qualified Chemist, ineligible for active service, seeks position with Wholesale Chemists engaged on Munition or War work. Apply, "Adanae" (169/18), Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

(Colonial, Indian and Foreign.)

1s. for 12 words or less; **6d.** for every 10 words beyond, prepaid. The Advertiser may, if preferred, have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 6d.

This heading is reserved for assistants seeking situations in the British Colonies, India, and Dependencies, or elsewhere abroad.

NEW ZEALAND.—Pharmacist (qualified), 25, rejected, thoroughly experienced, going shortly to settle, desires post or to transact business for British firm; interview in London. Apply, 172/5, Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DISPENSING BOTTLES & PHIALS.

CLEAR BLUE TINTED.—3 and 4 oz., 6 and 8 oz., 12 oz., 16 oz. Plain or graduated.

BEST QUININE, TINTED.—3 and 4 oz., 6 and 8 oz., 12 oz., 16 oz. Plain or graduated.

WHITE PHIALS.— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 1 oz., $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 2 oz. Plain or teaspoons.

BLUE LOTION BOTTLES.— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 1 oz., $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 2 oz., 3 oz., 4 oz., 6 oz., 8 oz., 12 oz.

PANEL BOTTLES.

We send six gross assortment or otherwise, carriage paid within seven miles, and to certain stations. Particulars on application.

CORKS.

Good quality. No advance in price: 6 and 8 oz. bottles, 9d. per gross in 6 gross bags. Vials 6d. per gross in 3 gross bags.

I. ISAACS & CO.,

106 MIDLAND ROAD, ST. PANCRA'S, LONDON, N.W.

Or ISLINGTON BOTTLE COMPANY, 7 New Inn Yard, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

Orders sent to either establishment have attention.

Established 100 Years.

SECOND-HAND Chemists' Fittings.—We have an exceptionally fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are right, and goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased to supply particulars and prices. Call or write, RUDDUCK & CO., 262 Old Street, London, E.C.

SHOPFITTINGS (SECOND-HAND).—12-ft. Mahogany and Plate-glass Serving Counter, £9 10s.; Mahogany and Plate-glass Perfumery Showcase and Desk, Mirror back and Plate-glass shelves, 58s.; 8-ft. Mahogany and Bent Plate-glass Counter-case, with Display and Serving Shelves, £6 17s. 6d.; 10-ft. handsome Piano Wall Showcase, great bargain, £21; quantities of other cheap lines. PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD., 93 Old Street, London, E.C.

BEST cash price paid for all old Cameras, any make, also all old Photo goods, no matter how damaged; any kind you may have send them along; cash will be sent same day; no waiting; we buy all and return nothing. S. E. Hackett, 23 July Road, Liverpool, E.

CHEMISTS' Fittings.—Silent Salesman, Glass Showcases of every description, Drugfittings, Dispensing-screens, Wall-cases, Glass front Counters, Perfume-cases, Desks, Counter Drawers, Shelves Mirrors, shop-soiled, second-hand, at lowest prices; don't decide till you get my estimate; you can't get better value; 30 years' fitting Pharmacies. GEORGE COOK, The Chemists' Working Shopfitter, Catherine Street, City Road, London, E.C.

CHEMIST'S good second-hand 12-ft. Mahogany Drug Fitting, 6-ft. Mahogany Dispensing Screen and Counter, 4-ft. Mahogany Wall-case; 10-ft. Glass-fronted Counter; Nest of Counter Drawers; Perfumery Case and Desk; 4-ft. Bent Glass Counter Case; the lot £45; bargain; cheapest house for Window Enclosures, Mirrors, Glass Shelves, modern Shop Fronts, Improvements, etc.; plans prepared; estimates free. Mills, Shopfront, Shopfitting, and Glass Facia Works, 163-165 Old Street, London, E.C. 'Phone London Wall 550.

M^CQUEEN'S A.B.C. System of Accounts; works out profit and loss account, balance sheet etc., with guaranteed certainty; gives exactly what Surveyors of Taxes want, and is a remedy for over-assessment; practically automatic Bookkeeping; 12th edition. Particulars and testimonials free. McQueen & Co., Moat Road East, Leicester.

CHEMIST'S SHOPFITTINGS (SECOND-HAND).—Ranges of Drug Drawers, Shelving, Dispensing Screens, Counters, Perfumery Desks, Showcases, Silent Salesmen Cases, 4 complete gross sets of Shop-rounds, Wall Cases, etc., etc. D. Matthews & Son, 14 and 16 Manchester Street, Liverpool.

LOOFAN Sponge (Patent Pending).—Manufacturers of Flesh Gloves, Loofah Socks, etc., are invited to communicate with advertiser; quotations required for large quantities. Address, F. N. French, 46 Ash Street, Southport.

TO Contractors and Others.—London firm of Manufacturers, with Steam-jacketed Mixing Pans with Agitators, Filling Machines, Labellers, and Packers, are open to take on fresh business (not Foodstuffs). Apply, 169/27, Office of this Paper.

PPOTASSIUM Permanganate, about 2½ cwt.; what offers? Wood & Co., 245 Radford Road, Nottingham.

WAR WANTS EXCHANGE.

The object of this section is to facilitate the interchange of pharmaceutical products which are scarce at present owing to the War, and which the inquirers have failed to obtain through the customary business channels.

TERMS

Minimum charge (including registration fee) of 1/- for six words or less; 2d. per word beyond, prepaid. Inquiries are inserted with a registration number attached to each item, and replies will be communicated direct to the inquirers by the Information Department of "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."

Appreciation.

From an Advertiser in the North:

"Many thanks for forwarding reply to advertisement for 'Pertussin.' The result shows the value of advertising in your journal. I was visiting Sunderland and Seaham Harbour for the New Year, and was unable to procure in either of these places; I had also inquired at Carlisle, and was unsuccessful there; the same through wholesale houses in Liverpool and York, as well as through the agents."—(93/65.)

WANTED.

Principals having any of the following articles to dispose of are requested to notify the fact by postcard or otherwise stating quantity and price to

THE WAR WANTS EXCHANGE.

"The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Adalin tablets or powder Tannoform (Merck), in original 30-gram containers (96/71)

FOR DISPOSAL.

Bona-fide buyers of the following articles are requested to communicate their exact requirements promptly to us, and we shall place them in touch with sellers:—

Bromural tablets, 5 gr., or powder.	What offers?	Phenacetin, 1,000 gr. v. (standard) (175/16)
(170/10)		Phenazone (175/16)
Guaiacol carb. tablets,		Protargol, 1 oz. (175/16)
2 x 100 (B. W. & Co.)		Resorcin (175/16)
(175/16)		Veronal, 1 oz. (175/16)
Morphin.	hydrochlor.	
(175/16)		

EXCHANGE COLUMN

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number. No advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

FOR DISPOSAL.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

B.P. 1914; not used; 10s., carriage paid. "Chemist," Goonvies, Whitechurch Road, Tavistock.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

WHAT offers? 250 acetylsal tabs., gr. 5, 2 oz. phenacetin. Hutchinson, Cowling, Keighley.
54 doz. 13½d. cod-liver oil emulsion, each in carton; what offers for whole or part? sample sent 4 stamps. Stanley, 67 College Road, Willesden.

SHOP FITTINGS.

DECIMAL weights and scales (Becker's); excellent condition; offer wanted. 147 Fellows Road, Hampstead.
FOR Sale.—Three bent plate-glass showcases, 40 inches long, 12 inches high, mirrored backs; excellent condition; maker, Sage, London; 35s. each, or nearest offer; carriage forward. Wallis, Chemist, Plymouth.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OVERSTOCK.—Nutshell canteens, 5 large, 9 small, and 1 doz. small refills; also Brown's electric cloth-sticks; any reasonable offer accepted. Stickland & Co., 23 Cromwell Place, South Kensington.

WANTED.

OPTICAL books wanted; good condition. Give price and title, Firth, Chepstow.
WANTED, offers of pot. bicarb., quinine, and cocaine; large or small quantities. 96/16, Office of this Paper.
WANTED, senigallol (Knoll), any quantity. T. H. Bateman & Co., 225 Finchley Road, London, N.W.
PILL-ROUNDING machine and mass kneader for power. Write, 96/72, Office of this Paper.
A FEW ounces of guaiacol carbonate. State quantity and price to Hale, Chemist, 11 Broadway, Highbury Park, N.
VANS.—Wanted to purchase, for cash, several second-hand vans. Write particulars to A. Brittain, 33 Crowndale Road, Camden Town, N.W.
TIN boxes, decorated or plain, for ointments, tooth-powders, etc., wanted; any quantities for cash. Levers, Chemists, 56-58 Chapel Street, Manchester.
OPTICAL books; Minor, Major, Chemists' books; send prepaid for valuation; cash offers per return. Gower, Bookseller, 41 Voltaire Road, Clapham, S.W.
FIXTURES, W. and N.M. shop rounds, carboys, and other Chemist's requisites wanted. State particulars and price to Williams, Pharmacist, 49 Well Lane, Wednesfield, Wolverhampton.
SURPLUS stock chemicals, drugs (original unopened packages only), packed goods, soaps, perfumes, sundries. Lists, with prices, to Delmas & Co., Burlington House, Hinkley Road, Nuneaton.
WANTED, window fittings (second-hand), three glass shelves, 15 in. x 12 in., 6 in. wide, each in three parts, 26 in. long; also four brackets for each and standards. Letters only, "Camphor," 61 Woodhead Road, Sheffield.

Q The Selling Power of the Wigglesworth Way has enforced our re- moval from Rosehill Works, Bolton, to premises which present the advantages of five times the floor space— plus the last word in equip- ment for the manufacture of **TABLETS CAPSULES** **PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.**

All Communications should now be addressed

WIGGLESWORTH & CO.

WESTHOUGHTON - - LANCs.

TO WHOLESALE & EXPORT TRADES.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

Extracts
Tinctures in Bond

RANSOMS

Resins
Essential Oils

WILLIAM RANSOM & SON, LTD.,

MANUFACTURING PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
Distillers of Essential Oils and Cultivators of Medicinal Plants,

HITCHIN, near LONDON.

Telephone: 90 HITCHIN

50 YEARS' REPUTATION.

FENNINGS' CHILDREN'S POWDERS.

ADVERTISED EVERYWHERE.

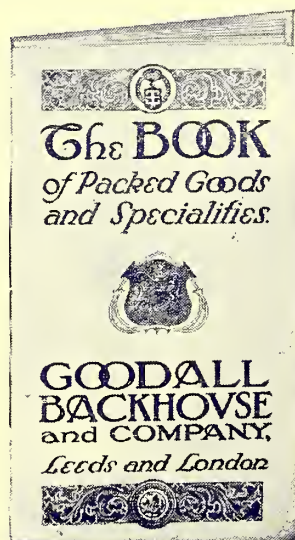
READY SALES.

A supply of Fennings' "EVERY MOTHER'S BOOK" or Counter Bills (both with Agent's Name and Address), or Showcards, sent carriage free on application to

ALFRED FENNINGS, COWES.

A guarantee **Cadbury's Cocoa Essence** *(unflavoured)*
is absolutely pure & prepared only from the finest selected Cocoa

JANUARY ISSUE OF QUARTERLY LIST JUST PUBLISHED.



SEND
a postcard
for these
LISTS

BOTH were designed especially to help the Chemist to buy more efficiently, and both are full of lines which yield satisfaction to his customers and high profit to himself. Send for copies and ask to be put on our regular Postal List.

Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds.